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The first Palestinian guerrillas arrived Friday at the Syrian border post of Jdeideh, 30 kilometers from Damascus.

U.S. Willing to Lift Pipeline Sanctions For New Curbs on Russia, Officials Say

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is prepared to reimpose sanctions against European companies defying U.S. law by building the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe if other means can be found to maintain economic pressure on Moscow, senior officials said Friday.

The officials said they hoped the Western Europeans will be able to develop a combination of measures, including limiting export credits to the Soviet Union, tightening controls on technology transfers, withholding exports of other kinds of oil and gas equipment and canceling contracts for the second strand of the pipeline.

The purpose of Mr. Reagan's sanctions against supplying the pipeline is to induce Moscow to lift or reduce measures against Poland, and the officials said that the administration hopes to achieve the goal but avoid further confrontation between the United States and its European allies, which are supplying most of the equipment.

As of now, according to the officials, the administration has not made a formal proposal to the Europeans, and there has been no indication that the Europeans are prepared to suggest alternatives of their own. "We are looking for creative diplomacy," said one White House aide, but neither he nor others expressed optimism about an early solution.

Administration officials said, in effect, that given President Reagan's determination to impose some sanctions, the idea of looking

for alternative sanctions to those announced Thursday appeared to be the only serious route to avoiding an escalation of the confrontation.

The U.S.-Europe conflict reached a high Thursday when President Reagan issued a technology denial order on Dresser France, a French subsidiary of Dresser Industries of Dallas, and Creusot-Loire, a company owned by the French government and one of the prime contractors for the pipeline. The companies, under order from the French government, had defied a U.S. embargo against shipping pipeline equipment.

The Commerce Department placed these companies on a "temporary denial" list, which bars them from buying any goods and services from the U.S. but does not prohibit exports by them to the United States.

Attorneys for Dresser France appealed the denial order to the U.S. Commerce Department Friday on the grounds that it is unconstitutional and illegal. A spokesman for the department said a commissioner in the international trade administration will hold a hearing on the appeal, but a date had yet to be set, department officials said.

Other European companies using American technology to produce turbines and compressors to pump gas through the pipeline are also expected to defy the president's ban on these exports. John Brown Engineering Co. of Britain is said to be readying turbines produced under license from the General Electric Co. for shipment to the Soviet Union next week.

From its inception, the Reagan administration sought to block construction of the pipeline so the

grounds that it would increase European dependency on Moscow for energy and provide the Russians with much-needed hard currency for purchases in the West.

But Mr. Reagan did not take legal action until December when martial law was imposed throughout Poland and leaders of the Solidarnosc labor movement were imprisoned. His first move was to ban the sale of oil and gas equipment by U.S.-based firms. In fact, citing no progress toward alleviating conditions in Poland, he extended the ban to include U.S. overseas and companies manufacturing the equipment under U.S. license.

The officials said that the Europeans have three options: retaliating against U.S. companies, fighting the battle through U.S. courts, and looking for alternative sanctions against Moscow.

Arabs Aim New Strategy At Israel and Its Allies

By Bradley Graham

Washington Post Service

TUNIS — Arab leaders are expected to outline a "global confrontation strategy" against Israel and its supporters — including the United States if Washington's Mideast policy does not change — at a summit meeting next month, according to the Arab League's secretary-general, Chadi Klibi.

Mr. Klibi indicated in an interview at the league's headquarters here, however, that the heads of state would probably shy away from immediate economic sanctions against Israel's allies.

"The first thing to do in the face of things in Lebanon is to work out a global strategy based on confrontation that will deal with the aggression of Israel," Mr. Klibi said.

He can expect a final declaration measured in tone. There will be no invective, no slogans. But I hope we will succeed in setting up a global confrontation strategy in which we shall outline all our fighting means."

By this Mr. Klibi said he meant that the final summit declaration could well contain a threat to invoke economic sanctions along with other measures. Pressed on specifics, he said the Arab strategy would be "centered mainly on our force and international principles of justice and peace."

The remarks by the league's top administrator seemed to reflect an eagerness among Arab states to make up for their lack of action during the Israeli advance into Lebanon. But weakened control of

the world oil market and internal Arab policy differences may have diminished the likelihood of united and effective pressure tactics against Israel's supporters comparable to the oil embargo that came after the 1973 Mideast war.

On the other hand, the Israeli invasion does appear to have strengthened Arab unity by pushing Egypt closer to Arab League acceptance. Mr. Klibi reported that the question of readmitting Egypt would likely be considered by Arab foreign ministers meeting this weekend in Meknecia, Morocco, to fix the agenda for the summit, which tentatively is scheduled for Sept. 6.

Egypt, the only Arab state to sign a peace treaty with Israel, has been banned from Arab League meetings since 1978. But in the aftermath of the attack in Lebanon, Egypt has distanced itself from Israel.

Speaking critically about U.S. policy, Mr. Klibi, who is Tunisian, warned that the Reagan administration is risking a rupture with the Arab world if it does not control Israel and revise its Mideast policy to recognize the right of a Palestinian state to exist.

The last Arab summit in November was suspended following a deadlock over an eight-point plan put forward by Saudi Arabia, which, among other things, called for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and the right of all nations in the Middle East to live in peace.

Mr. Klibi said the proposal's aim is to provide a formula for rec-

ognizing Israel while reminding the United States in particular that the right of a Palestinian state to also exist already has been recognized by the international community.

■ Islamic Condemnations

The Islamic Conference Organization has called its 13th ministerial session with condemnations of the United States and the Soviet Union, the Associated Press reported Friday from Niamey, Niger.

A final communiqué issued

plan is resumed, Mr. Klibi said, "depends on what backing the United States appears ready to give to the proposal."

An alternative plan, which President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia asked this week be placed on the summit agenda, specifically calls for the recognition of Israel in the context of the 1947 United Nations resolution that called for the partition of Palestine into Israeli and Palestinian states.

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■ U.S. Jews Meet Shultz

Earlier, Joanne Ormang of The Washington Post filed the following account from Washington:

American Jewish leaders have asked Mr. Shultz to avoid any steps in the Middle East that might "rehabilitate" the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Julius Berman, president of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, said he and 13 other Jewish notables were asked Thursday by Mr. Shultz to give their off-the-record views as part of Mr. Shultz's consultations on the future of the Mideast.

Mr. Berman said the group had expressed "the general hope that nothing be done by the United States that could possibly rehabilitate the PLO," which has been "virtually destroyed" by its expulsion from Lebanon "and can only be rehabilitated by a band stretched out by the United States."

■ Israelis Back Begin, War

Opposition polls published Friday in Tel Aviv showed that an overwhelming majority of Israelis support the invasion of Lebanon and that Prime Minister Menachem Begin's popularity has soared to its highest level ever, United Press International reported.

One of the two polls conducted for the Jerusalem Post showed that Mr. Begin's Likud bloc would win 66 seats in the 120-member Knesset (parliament) if elections were held now. Likud won 48 seats in elections in June, 1981.

Poll Finds Rising Mutual Criticism Among French and U.S. Opinion Makers

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — French and American attitudes toward each other's country are becoming significantly more negative, and this trend is likely to worsen political relations between the two governments, according to analysts interpreting a recent major poll.

The poll was conducted for and funded by the New York-based French American Foundation. It confirmed many apparent trends: growing U.S. distaste from Europe, European perceptions of rising economic conflict with the United States. European skepticism of a U.S. foreign policy characterized as "inconsistent."

The poll, for which 1,000 adults were interviewed in each country, was taken in mid-1981, at the onset of the present strains between the two countries. The conclusions drawn from the poll included comparisons with a similar survey carried out by the foundations in 1976.

Analyzing the poll's political implications,

specialists noted the French people increasingly believe that U.S. foreign policy is motivated by a desire to protect national economic interests. Because of this view of U.S. indifference to European unemployment, the specialists said, anti-Americanism could easily spring from France's current trade disputes with the Reagan administration.

Particularly alarming, the analysts said, was another trend emerging in the poll results: College graduates in both the United States and France are especially critical of the other country.

This relatively well-informed and opinion-forming elite, which in each country traditionally has been the constituency for better understanding between the two countries, is precisely the group where understanding is losing ground, according to Nicholas Wahl, a political scientist who is the director of the Institute for French Studies at New York University.

According to Mr. Wahl, the election of a Socialist government in France, while apparently not affecting U.S. public opinion of France in general, has alarmed many better-educated and

wealthier Americans. Similarly, the better-educated and wealthier French are inclined to believe that U.S. prestige has declined and to doubt the wisdom of U.S. foreign policy.

A prominent French pollster, Jérôme Jaffré, the chief political analyst for the firm SOFRÉS, said: "The dramatic truth is that a large part of the French elite have negative attitudes toward the United States, and elite opinion in the United States has an inaccurate understanding of France."

The 1982 poll showed a paradox at the core of U.S.-French relations. The two nations have moved closer together in recognizing the need for Western cooperation to offset growing Soviet military power. At the same time, economic issues have emerged as a major divisive problem.

For example, more than half of the French people interviewed said they believed in the importance of U.S.-French military cooperation in a crisis — double the percentage six years ago. Mr. Jaffré said this shift was related to a dramatic drop in the prestige of the Soviet

Union among French people as documented in opinion polls in the past decade.

But when French people were asked about U.S. foreign policy, a large proportion (30 percent) said the United States was acting in its own self-interest by trying to protect and expand American business and investments in the world, and 20 percent said the United States was seeking to impose its will on the rest of the world.

Twenty-five percent indicated that a primary U.S. objective is to maintain world peace, and 25 percent said U.S. foreign policy was an attempt to contain Communism.

Receding Concern

Another trend that bodes ill for transatlantic relations, the analysts said, is that France and other West European nations, except Britain, are retreating from most Americans' concerns.

While the poll focused on French-U.S. relations, the questions showed that France still is perceived by Americans less favorably in many respects than West Germany and, above all, Britain. France was ranked high for cultural

products, fashion and wine, but low for industrial and military achievements.

This image is partly due to French publicity in the United States for luxury products rather than industrial products, which are mainly exported not to the United States but to Third World countries, Mr. Wahl said. But, he added, most Americans are unaware that France leads European countries in defense spending and in nuclear development.

In another result, said to reflect the order of Americans' preferences among European countries, Americans ranked the Netherlands ahead of France among the countries likely to emerge in the strongest economic position in the next 10 years. In order, Americans favored West Germany (43 percent, compared with 51 percent in 1976), Britain (17 percent, compared with 13 percent in 1976), then the Netherlands.

Other results reflected a growing U.S. indifference to France. Asked whether President Reagan and President François Mitterrand are closer than President Jimmy Carter and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, both French

and U.S. respondents agreed that the former presidents were closer. To the United States, however, 60 percent said they had no opinion.

Of all the European countries, only Britain has risen in Americans' affections in the last decade, the poll showed.

Extrapolating from the poll data, Mr. Wahl pointed to the risk of a widening rift between the United States and France and other European allies. "To the extent that Continental Europe is seen with less affection and respect and therefore as a less reliable ally, it feeds the U.S. tendency favoring a withdrawal to a Atlantic-type theory of U.S. defense," Mr. Wahl said. "And in the tendency for the French to see U.S. policies as inconsistent and egotistical, France is becoming more open to the possibility of a European defense system instead of relying on an Atlantic system."

Both he and Mr. Jaffré noted the persistence of stereotypes in the way both Americans and French think of each other — an ignorance that they said contributes to the risk that the increasingly negative feelings will fuel political friction.

Beirut Exit by Land Begins

PLO Leaves Heavy Arms With Leftists Despite Pact

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

cess" is going according to schedule, an official said.

The heavy weapons were distributed to Nasserite, Socialist, Shite Moslem and Communist militia as the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, made the rounds of the city that has been his home for 12 years to say his final goodbye to colleagues and Moslem leaders who have been his allies.

Amid crowds of supporters in their eyes, Mr. Arafat stopped at several of his PLO offices in the heavily bombed Fakhani district, embracing comrades and office workers. He held a session with his brother, Fathi, the head of the Palestine Red Crescent, who left Beirut Thursday afternoon with 165 wounded PLO fighters on board a West German Red Cross hospital ship.

For security reasons, Mr. Arafat has kept his exact departure date and method secret. But his melancholy pilgrimage was taken as a sign that his departure was imminent.

■ Some Marines' Guns Empty

A PLO spokesman, Henry E. Catto Jr., said Thursday that some of the 800 U.S. Marines monitoring the evacuation of armed Palestinian guerrillas from Beirut are carrying unloaded M-16 rifles, United Press International reported from Washington.

But the spokesman said the troops with unloaded guns have ammunition clips at their side and can load their guns within seconds.

Mr. Catto also said that contacts between Marines and the PLO, such as one Wednesday regarding logistical details of the embarking operation, in no way constitute a formal recognition of the PLO.

■ Plan to Disarm Militias

United Press International quoted a spokesman for the militia forces led by Mr. Gemayel as saying Thursday that the president-elect will act within 60 days after his inauguration to dissolve all the private armies in Lebanon.

In addition, an official of the Lebanese Defense Ministry, Maj. Atef Rorbi, confirmed that plans are being made to disarm the unofficial forces that have defended rival interests since the mid-1970s.

There was no way to reconcile the different counts.

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A Leader of Solidarity Pins Union's Future To Protests Tuesday

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — An underground Solidarity leader says the union's future will depend to a large extent on the outcome of mass demonstrations planned for next week in defiance of martial law.

In a statement published in a clandestine Solidarity newspaper that reached Western correspondents here Friday, Zbigniew Bujak acknowledged that the decision to organize street rallies throughout Poland carried considerable risks and could result in bloodshed. But he defended it as being preferable to uncoordinated local protests and necessary to force the government to negotiate with Solidarity.

Mr. Bujak, 28, the head of Solidarity's once-powerful Warsaw chapter, managed to escape arrest during the military takeover last December and has been in hiding ever since. He is regarded as the most influential figure in the union's five-man underground leadership that issued the call for demonstrations next Tuesday to mark the second anniversary of the Gdańsk agreement that recognized the right of workers to form free trade unions.

His statement in the latest issue of Solidarity's Warsaw weekly, *Tygodnik Mimażosze*, provides an insight into the thinking of the underground as it prepares for perhaps its most important test yet. The Communist authorities have vowed to prevent the demonstrations from taking place and the Catholic Church has advised Poles to keep off the streets.

Tough Speech

A measure of the seriousness with which the government views the threat of nationwide demonstrations came in a toughly worded speech by the Communist Party secretary responsible for organizational matters, Kazimierz Barciakowski, to shipyard workers in Szczecin, one of the possible trouble spots. He said the protests were designed to pave the way for an all-out general strike which, if successful, would in turn be followed by an armed insurrection against the Communist regime.

Explaining why Solidarity's provisional leadership decided to call for demonstrations, Mr. Bujak said it had been seeking the most effective and visible form of protest. The government had been able to keep quiet the scale of token strikes held inside factories but was much more afraid of public

protests in which the demonstrators outnumbered the security forces.

The article, entitled "Defense of the Union," made clear that Solidarity is planning a different form of demonstration from previous rallies that were largely spontaneous. Mr. Bujak said much would depend on "organized groups of demonstrators" whose task it would be to prevent attempts by the security forces to disperse the crowds.

The new Solidarity tactics, according to Mr. Bujak, are based on lessons learned from rioting in the southwestern city of Wrocław June 13. On that occasion, he said, the crowds lost their sense of fear and managed to throw the elite riot police, known as ZOMO, on the defensive.

"In such an event, the ZOMO have a very difficult choice: whether or not to shoot. As the people's power, they are afraid to shoot — but it's always possible that they will," he said.

He added: "The course of the marches on the August anniversary will, to a significant extent, decide the strategy which we adopt in the forthcoming period. If it turns out that the people are not afraid and organize themselves so as to prevent any attempts to break up the demonstrations, that will mean the continuation of a radical policy of pressure on the authorities. In a relatively short time, the government will be forced to talk with the church and the union."

"If, on the other hand, the authorities succeed in dealing with the demonstrations, that would mean that we are not capable of undertaking any radical form of resistance and that we must abandon mass actions. Then all that would remain for us would be long-term resistance."

■ Hijackers Were Unions

West Germany authorities said that the two Poles who hijacked a LOT plane on a Budapest-Warsaw flight and landed in Munich on Wednesday were members of Solidarity who said they were fleeing repression. The Associated Press reported from Munich.

The hijackers, identified as Frantisek S., 23, and Ryszard P., 27, both metal workers, have been charged with endangering air traffic and coercion. They are to be tried in a Munich court. The minimum sentence they could receive is one to five years.

U.S. Researchers Find Brain-Repair Protein

By Roxane Arnold
Los Angeles Times Service

IRVINE, Calif. — A team of University of California researchers has found that the brain produces chemicals to repair itself after being injured, a discovery that raises hopes for successful transplants of human brain matter.

In what some experts are calling "incredibly significant" research, scientists at the University of California's Irvine and San Diego campuses have demonstrated for the first time that the brain's production of self-repair biochemicals, proteins called growth factors, reaches a peak days after an injury. Because of that, researchers say, they can better time the transplanting of tissue to an injured brain or spinal cord.

The research, published in the August edition of *Science* magazine, has been limited so far to surgical experiments on rats and the growth of cell cultures and other laboratory experiments.

Although very preliminary work on damaged brain tissue in humans has been conducted in Sweden, the researchers stress that is several years off in the United States.

"We hope we're talking less than five years in repairing some minor injuries with transplants," said Cari Cotman, a psychobiology professor, who headed the research at the Irvine campus. "I don't want to mislead anybody into thinking we can cure their problem yet, but advances are happening very fast."

He said a major discovery in the research was the lag time between the brain injury and the increased production of the self-repair chemicals.

"People have been studying

growth factors for a long time in brain and spinal cord tissue," Mr. Cotman said, "but people haven't seen before that growth factors increase with injury and that the brain is making an effort to repair itself."

In one of the experiments, researchers removed part of the cerebral cortex of an adult rat, then implanted a completely different brain section from an embryonic rat into the empty cavity.

Mr. Cotman said that the brain eventually rewired itself, growing neural lines from new brain tissue to old without much difficulty.

By Nicholas Moore Reuters

LONDON — Iraq has begun a bombing and propaganda offensive to throttle the flow of oil from Iran and is having some success, according to Western diplomats and oil industry sources.

The sources said on Thursday night that Iraq's claims of having hit the key Iranian oil terminal at Kharg Island and its proclamation of a maritime exclusion zone in surrounding Gulf sea lanes had deterred tankers from loading Iranian oil.

London shipping sources could only name two tankers available to sail to Kharg, where Iraq said its planes scored hits last week and again Wednesday. Oil brokers could not find Iranian oil for sale in the Rotterdam spot crude oil market.

Oil company sources said no appreciable threat would be posed to supply because the market is glutted with crude oil from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, nor would the absence of Iranian oil in itself trigger a price increase. They acknowledged some concern, however, about possible repercussions.

Reports on Retaliation

The Gulf war between Iran and Iraq began in September, 1980, when Iraqi troops entered Iran. The Iranian Army has pushed back into Iraq in recent months, and Iraq's attempt to stop the flow of Iran's oil appears to diplomats to be an effort to deprive Iran of the revenue to finance the offensive.

Gen. Viljoen's admission followed accusations by the leaders of African countries bordering South Africa that Pretoria is sponsoring clandestine military operations in their countries.

It was also the second time in as many months that the South African Defense Force has said that its men were involved in unauthorized military operations in other countries.

The first time was in June when

evidence was presented at the trial of mercenaries who tried to stage a coup in the Seychelles Islands in November. Fourteen of the mercenaries were South African soldiers and all had been armed by the Defense Force.

On Friday, the defense spokesman for the opposition Progressive Federal Party's Philip Myburgh, said the two events raised serious questions about the state of discipline in the defense force.

Zimbabwean authorities showed the bodies of the three soldiers to journalists on Aug. 22 and later claimed that there was a fourth.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said the men were members of a South African unit sent to Zimbabwe on a destabilizing mission.

For more than a year Mr. Mugabe has claimed that South Africa has been training large numbers of Zimbabwean dissidents to carry out destabilizing operations in his former country.

Although South Africa has denied the accusations, it did not respond immediately to Mr. Mugabe's latest charge. On Monday, Gen. Viljoen announced that he had ordered an investigation.

In what he described Friday as a preliminary report on the investi-

gation, Gen. Viljoen said that the three dead whites were part of a group of 17 former Zimbabweans who had been recruited into the South African Army and who had taken it on themselves to cross the border. The group was trying to free political dissidents they believed were being held in southeastern Zimbabwe, Gen. Viljoen said.

He said the men were based in the northern regions of Transvaal province, and that they had been assigned to patrol a strip three miles wide (4.8 kilometers wide) that runs between the Venda homeland that South Africa regards as independent, and the Limpopo River, which forms the border with Zimbabwe.

Gen. Viljoen said that he would take no action against the 14 black soldiers, because they had been led to believe that the mission had been officially authorized.

In the Seychelles operation, the soldiers also said they went on it believing that it was an officially authorized secret operation. The trial judge found that there had been no proof that the government or army chiefs knew about or approved the operation.

Along with Zimbabwe, Angola, Lesotho and Mozambique have claimed that South Africa has directed a policy of destabilization against them. The African accusations have become more frequent

Four days later they encoun-

3 Whites Slain in Zimbabwe Were S. Africans

By Alister Sparks
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The chief of the South African Defense Force, Gen. Constand Viljoen, admitted Friday that the three white soldiers killed in Zimbabwe on Aug. 18 were members of the South African Army, but said that they were on an unauthorized mission.

Gen. Viljoen's admission followed accusations by the leaders of African countries bordering South Africa that Pretoria is sponsoring clandestine military operations in their countries.

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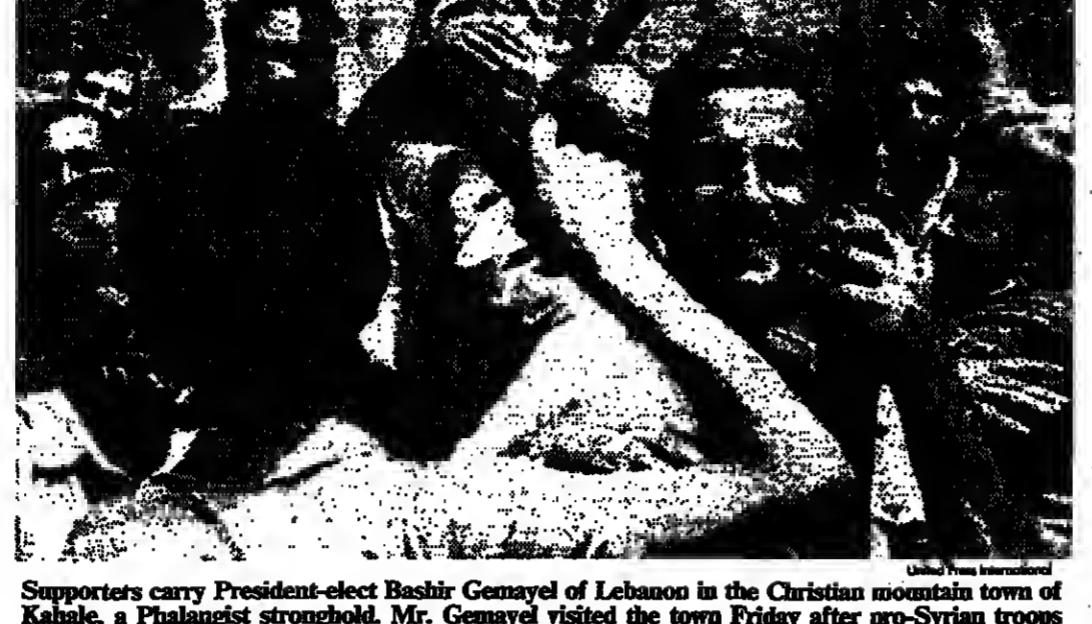
Terrorists Kill Turk on Ottawa Street

Armenian Group Says It Slew Military Attaché

United Press International

OTTAWA — Turkey's military attaché in Canada was shot and killed Friday while he waited in his automobile at a stoplight. Armenian terrorists claimed responsibility for the slaying.

Col. Attila Altikat, 45, was killed



Supporters carry President-elect Bashir Gemayel of Lebanon in the Christian mountain town of Kahlé, a Phalangist stronghold. Mr. Gemayel visited the town Friday after pro-Syrian troops passed through it on their way to Damascus in the first overland PLO evacuation from Beirut.

2d Attack in Canada

In a call to a news agency in Montreal, a man described as having a heavy accent claimed that the so-called Justice Commandos of Armenian Genocide were responsible for the killing. "We will strike again," the caller warned.

The slaying of Col. Altikat was the second attack on a Turkish diplomat in Canada in five months.

In April, Armenian terrorists claimed responsibility for an attack in which Kamaletin Kam Guner, the Turkish commercial attaché, was shot and wounded in the garage of his home. An underground organization, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, later claimed responsibility.

China has also been pressuring France to sell Crocodile anti-aircraft and MILAN anti-tank missiles but there was no indication that the sale of these was under discussion.

Former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing sidestepped the issue of selling the Mirage-2000 to Peking to avoid antagonizing the Soviet Union.

But earlier this week the chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, Hu Yaobang, said in an interview published in Paris that Peking was ready to buy Mirages from France and begin joint production.

China has been eager to update its air force. Most of its fighters are Soviet-built MiG-17s and MiG-19s, 20 years old and obsolete.

The Mirage-2000 is equipped with the latest in electronics and capable of carrying advanced missiles such as the Exocet, which proved effective for Argentina against the British Navy in the Falklands conflict.

A car that police theorized had been used by the assailants was found abandoned near an apartment building.

At least 23 attacks have been made against Turkish diplomats or representatives worldwide since 1973. Many of them have been cited by Armenian groups as being in revenge for a massacre of Armenians by Turkey in 1915.

■ Armenians Reported in PLO

Reuters reported from Ankara that Turkish newspapers on Friday published detailed reports alleging that Armenian guerrillas had fled from their headquarters in Beirut to Cyprus under cover of the current withdrawal of Palestinian guerrillas.

The Greek-Cypriot government has insisted that no armed Armenians are on the island. The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia has its base in Beirut.

■ Mubarak Vow to Palestinians

Mr. Mubarak pledged Friday that he will intensify his efforts to help the Palestinian people recover "dignity, security and law," United Press International reported.

Instead of a large-scale exercise in Egypt, the United States is concentrating on a smaller maneuver to help the Palestinian people recover "dignity, security and law," United Press International reported.

An administration concern is that the Egyptians, by seeming to be unwilling to resume negotiations, play into the hands of those Israelis who would like to annex the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

One problem with the autonomy negotiations is that U.S. officials are not confident that the Israelis

are willing to make the kind of concessions needed for a workable agreement.

Washington has publicly taken issue with several aspects of current Israeli policy.

The first is that the Israelis call the Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza, "the Arabs of the Land of Israel." This seems to preclude any solution short of Israeli sovereignty for any area.

The second is the continuing establishment of Jewish settlements in the occupied lands, which Mr. Shultz has said President Reagan views as "not constructive" to diplomatic efforts. The third has been Israel's dismissal of elected Palestinian mayors and its effort to install only mayors acceptable to Israel.

The fourth is the Israeli government's effort to deflect proposals for a Palestinian "homeland" in the West Bank and Gaza by saying that such a "homeland" already exists in Jordan, and that a Palestinian state could be established by the United Nations.

This seems to leave open the possibility of Israeli support for the overthrow of King Hussein. It forced the State Department once again Thursday to issue a statement affirming support for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Jordan.

■ Mubarak Vow to Palestinians

Mr. Mubarak pledged Friday that he will intensify his efforts to help the Palestinian people recover "dignity, security and law," United Press International reported.

Instead of a large-scale exercise in Egypt, the United States is concentrating on a smaller maneuver to help the Palestinian people recover "dignity, security and law," United Press International reported.

An administration concern is that the Egyptians, by seeming to be unwilling to resume negotiations, play into the hands of those Israelis who would like to annex the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

One problem with the autonomy negotiations is that U.S. officials are not confident that the Israelis

are willing to make the kind of concessions needed for a workable agreement.

Washington has publicly taken issue with several aspects of current Israeli policy.

The first is that the Israelis call the Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza, "the Arabs of the Land of Israel." This seems to preclude any solution short of Israeli sovereignty for any area.

The second is the continuing establishment of Jewish settlements in the occupied lands, which Mr. Shultz has said President Reagan views as "not constructive" to diplomatic efforts. The third has been Israel's dismissal of elected Palestinian mayors and its effort to

Nova Scotia Treads Its Way Into a Gas Boom and Strained Ties With Ottawa

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — This small old dower of a city, which once grew rich as the port and Calais, raising her skirts and prancing these days as large offshore gas deposits promise to reverse the recent decades of poor-cousin status within the Canadian union.

The prospect of restored fortunes is also placing new strains on the historically cool relations between the province and Ottawa, the seat of a nominally federated country.

Last week, the Mobil Corp. formally applied for government permission to begin building a 183-mile (295-kilometer) pipeline to carry gas from its large find off the so-called Scotian shelf. That is the first of what are believed to be many rich fields off Sable Island, a thin shoal off which for centuries ships have capsized and sunk.

"There are now three rigs out there drilling, and we will soon have two more," he said. "Each rig means between \$75,000 and \$100,000 a day into the Nova Scotian economy," or \$60,750 to \$81,000 in U.S. currency, he said. "It's already meant 1,500 new jobs. Jobs are especially important in a province that has experienced chronic unemployment."

"Even before any gas has been sold," Mr. Buchanan went on, "we already have more

economic activity, more energy-company offices than did either Aberdeen in Scotland or Stavanger in Norway at a comparable time." Both Aberdeen and Stavanger boomed after the discovery of North Sea oil.

The experiences of those European cities were mentioned many times recently as 200 engineers, social scientists, oil men and politicians met here for the second International Conference on Oil and the Environment.

Social Impact

Ann G. Wilkie, head of the planning department of Nova Scotia Technical University, who helped organize the meeting, said the emphasis differed from that at the first conference attended in Aberdeen. "Then the major stress was on how oil and gas finds affect the natural environment," she said. "Now there's more discussion of impact on social and economic conditions."

She said several delegates from both Aberdeen and Stavanger had described the boom-

bust pattern of sudden high employment and income in the initial construction phase followed by sharp cutbacks after several years once the capital-intensive business of piping gas gets under way.

"We'll certainly generate some jobs offshore, but . . . the key question is what will the government do with gas-generated revenues to build and encourage diversified industry," she said. "Personally, I fear the government here may be putting too many of its eggs in the gas basket."

Mr. Buchanan said he was aware of the danger of too much emphasis on one industry. "What I would like to see is comprehensive development involving coal, gas, fisheries and agriculture," he said. "We should build a gasliquefaction plant and get into the petrochemical industry. We should be exporting energy to the natural market, the northeast United States."

Asked whether such reliance on the American market, and similar dependence on capital

investment from the United States, posed any major difficulties, the premier replied: "I have no problems with it at all. If a dozen foreign companies wanted to come in here tomorrow, I think that's fine as long as they leave the money. The idea of economic nationalism that is coming out of Ottawa is not our idea."

Mr. Buchanan's remarks touched directly on a national issue that goes beyond party politics and has bedeviled all national leaders seeking to forge unity.

Nature and commerce have carved out links and ties to the United States, Canada's only neighbor. At the same time, Canadian nationalism depends on the forging of bonds running east and west. The railroads, the highways and the radio and television networks are reflections of accumulated policies intended to diminish the pull of the south and bind the provinces and territories to each other and to Ottawa.

The strains of these conflicting pulls have

always been strong in Nova Scotia. For centuries the major ties, commercial and genealogical, ran not to Montreal or Toronto but to Boston and London. Now, when money is riding on the issue, the tugs of national allegiance and self-interest are at times wrenching.

One example lies in the Equalization Fund, a complex formula by which the Canadian government collects revenue from the richer provinces and passes it on to the poorer ones. Nova Scotia, with its 800,000 people, now receives \$500 million a year in these payments.

With the increase in the province's fortunes, however, Nova Scotia is likely to become a net donor rather than a net recipient of the fund, and there are some writers and journalists here who believe the transition will only augment feelings of regional alienation. They cite the example of Alberta, where prosperity has brought the rise of a still minor but increasingly strident political group calling for more autonomy and even separation.

Sandinista Foes Grow, Senior U.S. Aide Says

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration believes that the level of opposition to Nicaragua's Sandinista government has become substantial and is continuing to grow, according to a senior State Department official.

The official, who met with several Washington reporters this weekend on condition that he not be quoted by name, called the growth of anti-Sandinista movements part of a new situation developing in Central America.

Although the official was not predicting that the Nicaraguan government will be overthrown, he said, he added that the level of opposition may not be very different from that in El Salvador, where a civil war has raged for several years.

CIA Aide Reported

So far, only a few incidents of armed conflict have been reported in Nicaragua, several of them near the Honduran-Nicaraguan border, where anti-Sandinista forces are reportedly encamped. Some forces there are reported to be receiving secret aid from the Central Intelligence Agency under a \$19-million program approved in November by President Reagan.

Assistant Secretary of State Thomas O. Enders, the senior State Department official monitoring events in Central America, charged in a speech last week that the Nicaraguan state is "the preserve of a small, Cuban-advised elite of Marxist-Leninists, disposing of growing military power and hostile to all forms of social life but those they dominate."

Mr. Enders, who addressed the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco, also said that neither the United States nor Nicaragua's neighbors challenges that it is, of course, up to Nicaragua to decide what kind of government it has.

However, the senior State Department official, speaking to reporters, said there is a belief among his neighbors that Nicaragua is among its neighbors that Nicaragua is.

U.S. Tax Bill to Ease Official Use of Returns

By Ronald J. Ostrow
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Federal law enforcement soon will regain some major tax weapons lost in the aftermath of Watergate to use against drug traffickers, organized crime figures and fugitives.

The 1982 tax bill, now awaiting President Reagan's signature, will make it easier for federal agents to use information from tax returns to investigate and prosecute lawbreakers.

The same bill also creates penalties for promoters of "abusive tax shelters" and significantly stiffens civil and criminal penalties for people who understate income, commit fraud, submit frivolous returns or evade paying taxes.

Because of the attention focused on such provisions as the withholding on interest and dividend income, the strengthening of the law-enforcement measures has gone largely unnoticed.

"It happened as such a footnote,"

guia, as presently constituted, may be incompatible with the rest of Central America. This basic question will have to be faced in the future, he said.

The Reagan administration has often charged that the Salvadoran insurgents are being directed and aided from headquarters in Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan government has repeatedly denied the allegation.

Mr. Enders reported in his speech that the administration has offered to help the Sandinistas locate the Salvadoran guerrilla headquarters, which Mr. Enders said had been located recently in a suburb of Managua. "Nicaragua has yet to respond," he added.

A Nicaraguan Embassy official said that the United States proposed on July 2 to provide "experts" to assist Nicaragua in locating the Salvadoran headquarters. The official said that Nicaragua had stressed on several occasions that it is prepared to discuss all U.S. points, including allegations of assistance to the Salvadoran insurgents, in the high-level dialogue that Nicaragua is seeking.

Last spring, the State Department announced the willingness of the United States to enter into such high-level talks, but the administration cooled to the idea within a few weeks. Verbal and written messages have passed back and forth at the ambassadorial level, but no high-level discussion is in sight.

Cuba Warns U.S.

United Press International reported from Mexico City that Cuba's Communist Party on Thursday warned the United States not to send combat troops to Central America.

Cuba's Prensa Latina news service, monitored in Mexico City, quoted the Communist Party newspaper Gramma as saying in a front-page editorial that "unemployment, poverty, inequality, injustice, land ownership, transnational corporations' merciless exploitation" are responsible for the guerrilla wars in the region.



LEAKY BORDER — A man, right, slips through a fence along a Rio Grande bridge connecting El Paso, Texas, with Ciudad Juarez, Mexico. The man was identified by an Associated Press reporter as a Mexican entering the United States illegally.

Price increases and shortages of necessities in Mexico, combined with a recent steep decline in the value of the peso, have in past weeks driven up the number of undocumented Mexicans seized by the U.S. Border Patrol.

Missing Financier's Case Revived in Argentina

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — The release from prison of relatives and employees of an Argentine financier missing since 1976 has aroused new interest in a case that has been an issue among rights advocates here and U.S. law-enforcement officials.

The financier, David Graiver, who disappeared in a plane crash in Mexico after the collapse of a bank that he was involved with in New York, and other members of his family were vilified here for years.

They were accused of financing the leftist Montoneros guerrilla who terrorized the country in the mid-1970s. The campaign against them took on anti-Jewish overtones.

Jacobo Timerman, the exiled newspaper publisher, was arrested and tortured five years ago partly for his involvement with Mr. Graiver, who backed Mr. Timerman's paper.

5 Are Freed

But last month, an Argentine judge ruled that five of the Graiver relatives and employees were innocent and had been wrongfully imprisoned for five years. The five were Mr. Graiver's parents, Juan and Eva Graiver, his sister-in-law, Lydia Brodsky de Graiver, and two employees, Lydia Gesualdi and Lydia Fanjul.

In a decision that reflected the growing independence of Argentina's courts after six years of military rule, the judge said questions remained about two other imprisoned relatives — Mr. Graiver's

wife, Lydia, and brother, Isidoro — but he overturned their convictions by a military court. He ordered them freed until a retrial by a civilian court.

The affair takes on added intrigue because Mr. Graiver is wanted in New York City in connection with financial manipulations that led to the collapse in 1976 of the American Bank and Trust Co. At the time, it was the fourth largest bank failure in U.S. history.

The Argentine military has said that Mr. Graiver had an option to buy the bank partly with \$17 million allegedly given him by the Montoneros to invest. The Argentine authorities have said that he bought other banks in Belgium and Switzerland that also collapsed.

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government that was in power at the time.

Among his many business associates were generals and politicians of varying political views, among them Alejandro Orfila, now the secretary-general of the Organization of American States, and José Gelbard, a former economy minister.

Died in Exile in U.S.

Mr. Gelbard, the first Jew to hold a Cabinet post in Argentina, was later accused of ties to the Montoneros. He fled the country and died in exile in Washington in 1979.

Mr. Timerman, arrested five weeks after the Graivers, became an international cause célèbre. He was put under house arrest and exiled two years later.

Mr. Graiver disappeared in August, 1976, when his chartered jet crashed into the side of a mountain during its final approach to Acapulco.

No identifiable remains were

found and the cockpit recorder was not recovered.

In New York, District Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau of Manhattan still has a fugitive warrant out for Mr. Graiver's arrest.

Seven months after the Mexican plane crash, the Argentine military arrested the seven Graiver relatives and employees, and accused them of complicity in a plot to help the Montoneros.

According to sources close to the family, all those arrested were tortured with electric shocks and beatings in their first weeks of captivity. One employee died of a heart attack while in police custody.

The Argentine press was full of lurid reports at the time on what were said to be the immoral lives, illegal business practices and Marxist designs of the Graivers.

There was a strong element of anti-Semitism. Some newspapers tacked the words "a Jew" after their names. Graiver family trees were the grist for magazine articles.

Now, the Argentine press has been quiet about their release. But their captor, retired Brig. Gen. Ramon Capurro, reacted. He said the Graivers' hands are stained with the blood of good Argentines" and "the link of Graiver, Timerman and Gelbard with the subversion cannot be questioned."

Some of the questions about the case may be answered in pending suits in the United States, Belgium, Argentina and other countries. The suits involve more than \$100 million in assets that have been missing, seized or otherwise contested.

Canada Premiers Assail Foreign-Capital Curbs

By New York Times Service

OTTAWA — The premiers of Canada's 10 provinces submerged their differences this week to denounce national economic policies that call for the review and limitation of foreign investments.

The tune of the annual provincial leaders' conference taking place in Halifax, Nova Scotia, was set by a document issued there by the provincial government of Alberta declaring that an "unnecessary crisis of confidence permeates the Canadian economy and that the federal government is to blame."

It said that the worldwide recession has had an impact, but that the government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau had a greater responsibility. Specifically, it said "punishing" high interest rates and business taxes and restrictions on foreign investment and energy policies were blemishing prospects for economic recovery.

The booklet, which bore the imprint of Edgar Peter Lougheed, Alberta's politically ambitious premier, called for the suspension for two years of the Foreign Investment Review Agency. The agency decides whether the foreign direction of companies operating here is in Canada's best interests. Critics of the legislation say that it has intimidated foreigners from committing capital here, thus costing jobs. "Insidious Impediment"

A number of other premiers at the Halifax meeting also criticized the foreign investment policies. Premier John Buchanan of Nova Scotia, the host for the conference, called the act "an insidious impediment to investment."

William R. Bennett, premier of British Columbia, said it was "hogwash" to say, as the government does, that the act is needed to prevent the foreign takeover of Canadian industry since laws already exist to control the conduct of foreign companies. Premier René Lévesque of Quebec said that foreign-owned companies in his province have been better corporate citizens than have Canadian companies.

The pronouncements were the latest in a series of skirmishes played out by the premiers against the government.

Quake Hits Peru, Ecuador

The Associated Press

LIMA — A strong earthquake shook the mountainous border area between Peru and Ecuador early Thursday, northeast of the Peruvian city of Tumbes, according to civil defense officials. There were no immediate reports of damage.

Pilot in U.S. Crash Didn't Receive Storm Data

By Douglas B. Feaver
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The radar of the National Weather Service indicated the presence of a moderate thunderstorm cell over the end of the runway July 9 as Pan American Flight 759 lifted off from New Orleans, but that information never reached the cockpit crew of the flight that crashed a minute later, killing 154 persons.

That thunderstorm and others around it are widely believed to have spawned a weather phenomenon that doomed the airplane. The existence of the radar picture and the absence of any mention about it in information made available to pilots at the New Orleans airport were among the facts released Thursday by the National Transportation Safety Board in its investigation of the crash.

The board also released a transcript of the cockpit voice recording. It is clear that Capt. Kenneth McCullers and First Officer Donald A. Pierce, who was flying

the plane, recognized their plight several seconds before the crash. "Come on back, you're sinking, Don," Capt. McCullers told Mr. Pierce.

Thirty seconds later, an automatic warning device sounded and a computerized voice commanded, "Pull up, pull up."

The Boeing 727-235 hit a tree 53 feet (16 meters) above ground about half a mile (less than a kilometer) from the end of the runway, then flew for another four seconds before crashing into a residential neighborhood in suburban Kenner, La. Eight of the persons killed were from the ground.

The thunderstorm in New Orleans is suspected of having created wind shear, a condition of sharply alternating bands of wind. If a plane passes suddenly from a headwind to a tailwind at low altitude, it loses climbing ability and may not be able to recover.

But stormy weather appeared to be more a topic of conversation than a concern with Capt. McCullers and Mr. Pierce as they may have been about the weight of the aircraft. The fully loaded plane weighed 170,100 pounds (77,320 kilograms), just 1,100 pounds below the legal limit for that airplane under those conditions.

"Any more than one knot tailwind," Mr. Pierce said at one point, "and we wouldn't be legal."

Air Systems Turned Off

Capt. McCullers ordered the air conditioning and cabin pressurization systems to be turned off during takeoff so as not to divert power from the three jet engines.

Several wind-shear alerts were heard in the cockpit, including one five minutes before takeoff: "We have, ah, low-level wind-shear alerts all quadrants... We're right in the middle of everything."

An Extremely Costly Pipeline

From THE WASHINGTON POST

Worse and worse. Now the Reagan administration has imposed sanctions against two French companies in retaliation for the shipment of the compressors for the Soviet gas pipeline. One of the companies, Dresser France, is the subsidiary of an American manufacturer. But the other, Creusot-Loire, is owned by the French government. Here the United States comes perilously close to imposing sanctions on the government itself, a genuinely reckless expedient.

The sanctions prohibit the export of all American products and technology to those two companies. It's a strange step for an administration that came to office strongly and correctly, emphasizing the importance to the American economy of strong export performance. It has worked vigorously to beat down foreign governments' political barriers to trade. Now, to serve political purposes of its own, it is actually forbidding American sales to Europe.

The administration angrily argues that everyone seems to have lost sight of its original purpose — to embargo the pipeline equipment — to try to force the Soviet Union to lift martial law in Poland. Unfortunately for the Poles, the American government's divisive and inflammatory tactics in this embargo have created a gigantic diversion from the events in Poland. As you have probably noted, things are not going well there. Solidarity has been doing some underground or-

ganizing, and the Polish military government appears to be preparing a renewed crackdown. It could hardly pick a more opportune moment than one in which the Western governments are entangled in an increasingly ugly quarrel among themselves.

As for the export sanctions, they have immensely damaging implications. They help all those protectionists abroad who are trying to keep American competition out of their countries. Whenever an American exporter moves into a sensitive market, and whenever an American bidder gets close to a valuable contract, the local producers will begin to remind their governments of this episode. Watch out for the Americans, the argument goes, they talk free markets, but the government won't hesitate to use the American companies to try to whip you into line with their foreign policy.

Ask yourself this question: What would the American reaction be if a French government tried to use economic pressure — through the French companies operating here and their American partners — to threaten the United States on a point of foreign policy? That's an easy one to answer. Why should any American, including Mr. Reagan, be startled when these American tactics meet the same vehement resentment not only in France but throughout Europe? With this embargo, Mr. Reagan is simultaneously botching his policies in trade and in Poland.

Guerrilla War on Immigration

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

Any doubt about how deeply the subject of immigration cuts across party and philosophical lines should be erased by a small example of guerrilla warfare in Washington. The immediate flap is finished, but the larger issue remains in suspense, waiting for the House to settle in September.

The flap arose out of a startling New York Times interview Tuesday with Anneliese Anderson, associate director of the Office of Management and Budget. The administration, she said, vehemently opposes part of the Simpson-Mazzoli immigration bill passed by the Senate Aug. 17.

The section in question requires development of an identification system to screen out illegal aliens looking for work in this country. Any such requirement, she said, is "typical of totalitarian societies." Government would be tempted to turn it to other purposes, like enacting draft registration and quelling riots.

There's nothing startling about such views. We, and others, believe such a system can be controlled, but more than one civil libertarian — or just plain libertarian — fears a tumble down the slippery slope. What was arresting about Mrs. Anderson's hostility was that it so baldly contradicted official administration views.

In May, for instance, Attorney General Smith said the Reagan administration was "open to the alternative" of a national identity card. Just 10 days ago, when the Senate passed the Simpson-Mazzoli bill, he said, "The administration applauds the historic Senate action and urges the House to act

swiftly, in the same spirit of reason and reform."

The administration on Thursday issued a welcome statement clearly dissociating itself from Mrs. Anderson's views. Its position on verification, however, remains complex, reflecting sharp differences not only within the administration but in society.

Any sensible immigration reform requires a verification system. The best way to deter illegal immigrants is to make it harder for them to get the jobs that lure them. The best way to do that, in turn, is to make it illegal for employers to hire them. Employers can do that only if they know who is illegal. Verification, however, is opposed by such divergent bodies as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which fears red tape for employers, and the Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund, which fears discrimination against Hispanics.

So it's hardly surprising that the Simpson-Mazzoli bill ended up bland on the subject. It does not require a verification system now but merely directs the president to install one within three years. The administration is even more timid. It denies, in advance, that anything more than present identification procedures will ever be needed.

There's no reason for the House to be more timid than the Senate. Without effective verification there can be no effective enforcement of the borders. Without effective enforcement, there can be no immigration reform worthy of the name. The choice for the House is clear: legislate or pretend.

Other Editorial Opinion

Inarticulate Jocks

Erring French Crusade

Is there a more pitiable sight in professional sports than the athlete being interviewed on national television who cannot express a single coherent thought? Few athletes are that dumb, if course, but the image of the inarticulate jock is one seen all too often.

Fortunately, some schools are determined to do something about the tendency. The University of San Francisco, proud claimant to two national championships, announced in July it was dropping its men's basketball program. The reason? To save the school's reputation as an institution of higher learning.

And at the University of Miami, football players have been told that they must achieve academically as well as athletically. More than that, UM has set stringent new guidelines for its athletes.

UM has not gone to excess, mind; it doesn't expect its athletes to be Rhodes scholars. The new criteria simply place greater emphasis on character and academics. Coaches don't plan to sacrifice their sports programs, just to be more faithful to the school's first purpose: education.

— The Miami Herald.

Middle East Coexistence

Looking far ahead of the fragile truce, the world must work out the Palestine problem in a lasting and long-range manner. Any solution demands that a permanent home for the Palestinians should be found and they should be made to coexist with the Israelis.

— The Korea Herald.

AUG. 28: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Too Many Conferences

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald is a publicist's "once proposed that government by journalism should be given a trial. It might not have been a success, but it might have been superior to the 'government by conference' that seems the latest panacea for human ills. The conference at Algeciras, the peace conference at The Hague, the Zionist Conference and the Socialist Conference at Stuttgart have shown that the confusion of tongues of the Tower of Babel is still the dominating factor in mundane affairs. The highwater mark has been reached by the Anarchist Conference at Amsterdam, which is gravely discussing the creation of an international organization of anarchy."

1932: Strike in London

LONDON — Two hundred thousand men and women in the Lancashire cotton centers have abandoned the looms and begun what threatens to be one of the most serious strikes to hit British industry in recent years. Peace hopes have vanished completely. The deadlock that has strangled the negotiations between the workers' representatives and the employers is likely to continue for some time. Negotiations broke down on the issue of 3,000 operatives who had been dismissed for alleged strike agitation. In the meantime, counting the losses to the industrialists and the payments of the trade unions to support the strikers, the strike will cost about \$6 million every day it lasts.

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Soviet Union Gives Up on Reagan

By Flora Lewis

MOSCOW — The message in Moscow, delivered strong and clear, is that the Soviet Union has given up hope on getting anywhere with the Reagan administration.

American diplomats are not convinced that the Russians have really written off any prospect of useful talks with Washington before there is a new president. Reagan has been sending word to the Soviet Union privately, in one case through a Pepsi-Cola executive, Don Kendall, that he wants "businesslike" relations with them.

It is not clear what that means. In any case, the signal given visiting Americans these days is that President Reagan has cut off the chance of dialogue. There seems to be some difference of view within the Soviet establishment on what consequences to draw from this.

One tendency is to put new emphasis on actively improving relations with Western Europe, leaving the United States to go its way in what this view predicts will be increasing isolation and diminishing power.

Others argue that Soviet-American relations remain central to the Kremlin's interests, and say that Moscow will wait out Reagan's tenure and hope his successor will change things. Otherwise, dire trouble is predicted for the world.

'Multis' and 'Unis'

In terms of the role assigned Western Europe, the debate appears almost a mirror image of the Washington argument between "multilateralists" and "unilateralists." United States "multis" put key emphasis on allied unity, urging accommodation to the Europeans, while the "unis" disregard alliance strains.

Either way, there does not seem to be any more Soviet than there is American interest in Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's idea of West Germany as "interpreter" between the superpowers.

It's hard not to be amused bearing Soviet officials denounce the idea of comparing the two just as angrily and fervently as Americans reject being equated with the Russians. The assertion here is that the Soviet Union has loyally and consistently stood by the Europeans, while the "unis" do not.

Since everything that has gone wrong with the relations is America's fault, the Russians say, it is up to the United States to change again, not Moscow.

If there is any awareness that detente broke down precisely because the United States expected some change toward more moderate Soviet behavior and did not find it, that does not show here. Instead, the line is that Soviet policy has been steady since the 1972 agreement with President Nixon, while the United States switched without any provocation from the Kremlin.

The one glimmer of hope allowed to shine through the deep gloom about prospects here is that the Russians clearly do still want to talk to Americans. Warnings that bad relations and descent to dangerous confrontation could become irreversible by that party's collaboration?

To begin with, the Socialists, with 9.8 percent of the vote in the 1979 national election and even greater successes in local and regional elections since then, believe they are on an electoral upswing while the Communists and the Christian Democrats are stagnating or in decline. A Craxi government may not be written in the stars, but it can scarcely be prevented if a parliamentary election were to produce additional gains.

Transformed

The party has been strikingly transformed under Mr. Craxi. Once hopelessly faction-ridden, it is now a highly disciplined organization. An older generation of quarrelsome leaders has been replaced by able younger ones, many of them fiercely loyal to Mr. Craxi.

He has either banished or co-opted former opponents and has changed the party's bylaws and built himself a once-impregnable position of control.

Success snowballs, so the Craxi majority in the party is growing. In short, if he becomes prime minister

he will really control his own party, and that in itself is no mean achievement.

A second reason for Socialist self-confidence lies in ideological transformation. Italian Socialists should not be confused with those of France and Greece. They do not threaten the status quo.

It is not merely that under Mr. Craxi the party has removed the hammer and sickle from its flag and replaced it with a red carnation; at their party congress last spring, the Socialists renounced much of what they had held dear since the party's founding in 1892.

The party rededicated itself as non-dictatorial, reasonable, pragmatic, reformist. There is little in its platform that Karl Marx would recognize or endorse. Having boldly abandoned much of its own left-wing past, the party challenges the Communists to do the same if they really hope to gain wider support in Italy.

The big question of what can be predicted about Soviet policy when the impending change of leadership comes is taboo. It is considered rude to mention it, and one is expected to

Israeli Objectives: Pullout From Beirut, Peace With Neighbors

In this article, Israel's foreign minister describes the Middle East future his government would like to see in the aftermath of the Lebanon conflict and spells out its position on how the Camp David peace process can be restored. He addresses issues that were discussed in a recent article in The Washington Post by President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, who would be Israel's principal negotiating partner in new negotiations. The Mubarak article appeared Wednesday in the Herald Tribune.

By Yitzhak Shamir

JERUSALEM — In the first days of April, 1982, just a few weeks before Israel's total evacuation of the Sinai Peninsula, a representative of Egypt spoke before a conference of "nonaligned" nations at Kuwait. In his speech, Ambassador Abd el-Meguid said, among other things, that "for the first time in modern history, Israel is in the camp and its forces are withdrawing, while an Arab country, which is Egypt, is regaining sovereignty over its own national soil."

Dr. Abd el-Meguid's statement was made at a time of rising tension over a number of Egyptian actions that Israel considered as contradictory to Egypt's undertakings in the peace treaty. The particular sentence quoted above provoked special interest because it conveyed the message that a weakened Israel had signed the peace treaty and could be weakened further by the other Arab states if they were to follow Egypt's example.

Fortunately, the matter was cleared up in frank and open discussion with the Egyptian leaders, who denied any negative intention in Dr. Abd el-Meguid's statement. On April 23, Israel evacuated its military bases in eastern Sinai, dismantled villages and townsships and withdrew its forces right up to the international boundary. The government and people of Israel were united in the hope that for the sake of

A Treaty Between Equals

It is to the credit of the late President Anwar Sadat that he grasped the spirit and permanent residents of Jordan, Jordanian and Palestinian leaders have declared many times that Jordan is Palestine and that Jordanians and Palestinians are one people.

The problem, therefore, is not one of granting self-determination to the Palestinian Arabs, because they have already exercised it in Eastern Palestine. We are not dealing with a homeless people that need a homeland of their own. The only political problem is that in still in need of a solution is that of the 1.3 million Arab inhabitants of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District. As for its relations with the Kingdom of Jordan, Israel is ready to conclude immediately a peace treaty with King Hussein.

Hence, to say that the "Palestine problem" is the root cause of the Arab-Israel conflict is at best to betray ignorance of the facts and of history. In Arab parlance, the "Palestine problem" is code-language for saying that the existence of Israel is the core issue which can be resolved at the very moment by the establishment of the Jordan River.

The Kingdom of Jordan today was the East Bank of Palestine in the past. The majority of the population in the kingdom originated in the West Bank. The basic issue, be says, is not public ownership of the instruments of production but, rather, governmental coordination of the necessarily competitive public and private sectors. He has said that within a year the French Socialists "will be seeing things as we do."

This pragmatism goes hand-in-hand with a campaign aimed at creating an image of a party that is a major generator of political morality, certain institutional reforms and "governability."

Skeptics reply that the party is no mountaineer to political rectitude and that if governability is to mean more than mere Socialist control of the government, the Socialists must clarify exactly how they intend to deal with a Communist Party that in 1979 won 30.4 percent of the vote and a Christian Democratic Party that won 35.5 percent.

Neither the Communists nor Christian Democrats will readily collaborate in the fulfillment of Mr. Craxi's ambitions. The Communists in particular will use their uninitiated organizational and mobilizing abilities and trade-union support to defeat a Socialist strategy that, if successful, might leave the Communists in the political wilderness.

Christian Democrats who oppose the Socialists will resurrect the idea of finding a formula to bring the Communist Party under the governmental umbrella. Mr. Craxi himself, faced with the realization that the Communists control the means of translating public policy into reality, may have second thoughts about his intransigence.

It is highly probable that Italy is entering one of the most difficult periods in its postwar political history. Its complex political process will remain ill-understood by outsiders.

Those, such as the United States, who may be tempted to press for one-party-alignment formula over another are best advised to practice self-restraint. As the Italians have told us all along, they are the best judges of how to orchestrate their own political destiny.

Joseph La Palombara, chairman of Yale University's political science department, was cultural attaché in the United States Embassy in Rome from September, 1980, to August, 1981. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hungarian Trip

Regarding "Hungarian Nightmare" (IHT, Aug. 12): This July I was a visitor to Hungary. In my 10 days in that country visiting Budapest, Eger, Hortobagy, Kecskemet, Balaton, and Tihany, I had no difficulties at all. I did not report to any police station or the U.S. Embassy. The only stamps in my passport are the Hungarian visa, the stamp from the railroad border guard on entering Hungary, and one when I left Hungary. The railroad border guards were courteous, serious and thorough.

NANCY ERDELYI, Dubai.

Bravo Safire

Regarding "Deflating the Pipeline Arguments" (IHT, Aug.

ARTS / LEISURE

Stanley William Hayter: The Master at 80

By Nancy Klinec
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Stanley William Hayter, probably the most influential engraver alive, is credited with transforming a craft into an art, inventing some of the key techniques for that transformation and introducing them to the likes of Picasso, Dali, Chagall and a couple of thousand or so others over the past half-century.

The 80-year-old Englishman is the master. His associates — Hayter refuses to call them students — come from all over the world to work in his stark cinder-block workshop in southern Paris.

"All we expect you to do," he said with a smile, "is something I've never seen before. And if, every now and then, you do, it's worthwhile."

For Hayter, art is experimental, not commercial. He shut down his studio in New York because his colleagues there had, he felt, become more interested in making money than art.

"We avoid publicity at all costs," he said at his apartment-studio studio to the heart of Montparnasse; not far from the atelier. "You won't find this place listed in any telephone directory. The people we want are going to make a sufficient effort to come and find us."

"Us" is Atelier 17, a workshop devoted since 1927 to experimentation in the techniques of gravure. Art experts consider it the seat of the revolution that brought printmaking into its own in the 20th century.

Hayter is also a painter, but his popular reputation rests on the atelier and the big names that have passed through it since it opened. A very limited roster of those who have worked at the Paris atelier or its New York site in the 1940s included Calder, Chagall, Dali, Ernst, Giacometti, Kandinsky, Lipchitz, Masson, Miró, Picasso, Pollock, Rothko and Tanguy.

Acids, Ancient Presses

The atelier is still packed with students of all ages and nationalities. Beginners work alongside artists of stature in rarefied worlds of copper plates, ancient presses, long wooden tables, acids and the sharply pointed engraving tools called burins.



Nancy Klinec

The gray-haired, slightly built Hayter brims with vitality as he strides through the workshop explaining techniques, or digs through a stack of canvases at his studio.

His unbridled contempt for the commercial exploitation of artists' work has sharpened with age: "This is not a skilled trade to be practiced for gain. You ought to try and do something much beyond that, or I think you're wasting your time."

Hayter was born in London in 1901, the descendant of a long line of artists, including George Hayter, Queen Victoria's official portrait painter. But his family, aware that most artists barely scratch out a living, encouraged him to do something else. He trained as a chemist and geologist at King's College, London, and worked in the Gulf from 1922 to 1925 with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. The next year, however, he went to Paris to pursue his first love — painting.

"I wanted to go somewhere where I didn't know a soul," he recalled. That soon changed. Within a month he had met two men who were to be among his "dearest friends" — the painter Balthus and the architect Percy Goodman — and, soon after, Miró and Giacometti.

In those days, Hayter said, it was easy to meet other young artists in Paris. "You see, there were not thousands and thousands of artists. There were no quick boys in this game at that time because it was quite obvious nobody was going to make any money at all. But you could meet all the people who were working at the studio, and that came to hand, which I think could be splendid."

Paris "Crowded Up"

Though artists have been trickling out of Paris since the 1960s, Hayter said, the city is still so "crowded up" now that it's difficult for a newcomer to meet other artists. He avoids cafés and visits his friends in their studios.

In 1927, Hayter borrowed a press from the man who first taught him to use a burin, the Polish émigré Joseph Hecht, and Atelier 17 was launched.

"The idea was: I felt that something ought to be done with this job [engraving], and I had a bit of scientific experience that made it easier to deal with the technical questions."

Gravure, in its narrowest sense, is the art produced by cutting lines in a copper plate with a burin. The furrows in the plate are filled with ink, which is transferred under high pressure to the

printing surface of the press. Art experts acknowledge that, before the birth of Atelier 17, many of the potentials of this technique had been forgotten or remained undiscovered.

Hayter and his colleagues revived centuries-old methods and devised new ones, experimenting with acids, tools, textures and inks to produce startling effects. They showed that engraving could be an independent art form, capable of effects that pens and brushes could not achieve, rather than merely a method of reproducing a drawing.

When the workshop's first exhibition opened at the Galerie Pierre in 1934, the group already included such names as Miró, Tanguy and Giacometti. The atelier's name, invented for the show, was taken from the studio's address at the time, 17 Rue Campanage-Première. The name stuck, and the atelier has changed location more than 10 times.

In 1934, the poet Larice introduced Hayter to Picasso. Before long, Hayter was carving and sharpening burins for his newest colleague.

Picasso "had never had a sharp engraving tool in his hand," but he used the burin "in a remarkable way," Hayter recalled. "Picasso, you see, was an enormously capable person. And he would make use of any thing or person that came to hand, which I think was splendid."

Picasso even tried to talk Hayter into moving Atelier 17 to a large abandoned factory where he was working on several projects, but the printmaker refused. "You'd be completely absorbed in his work, and we don't work for other artists," he explains now.

In 1940, Hayter joined the artistic exodus to New York, where he re-established Atelier 17 in the New School for Social Research. His work there with the exiled Surrealists and U.S. artists would permanently alter the direction of American printmaking.

"The thing that was lacking at that time was a place where artists could get together. The nearest thing to it was an American on Seventh Avenue used by bums."

His best known technical breakthrough came during that decade, when he and his colleagues invented a process known as "simultaneous color." The technique, which requires just one

roll of the press over the plate to release several hues, eliminated hours of tedious applications and freed the artist to concentrate on creating the plate.

The New York studio's growing popularity led to its downfall. Hayter, who had moved back to Paris five years earlier, ordered it closed in 1955 because it had become too commercial.

"You know what continual pressure there is in America to succeed at all costs. Now, that doesn't make it easy to invent things. The pressure to exploit things, of course, is enormous."

Art Department Heads

Some of the artists drawn in Hayter's Paris workshop in the 1950s and '60s still work with him, including Hector Samper of Argentina, who first arrived in 1951, and Indian-born Krishna Reddy, who heads the printmaking department at New York University and is spending this summer at the atelier. Reddy is one of more than 50 Atelier 17 alumni who head art departments at U.S. universities.

Hayter prefers a mix of nationalities at the workshop, and eagerness rather than experience is often the criterion for admission. Artists from Peru, Colombia, Sweden, the Soviet Union, Mexico and France may be found at the atelier on a typical day, as well as Americans and Japanese, the two largest groups.

He counts the Japanese among his most gifted students: "They've got 2,000 years of uninterrupted graphic development, and we haven't got anything like that. There's just no comparison in skills or sensitivity."

Hayter is at work on a striking series of engravings — trees, Greek warriors — for an edition of love poems by the Surrealist Paul Eluard, and he plans to execute a set of prints for a collection of poems by Archibald MacLeish.

He devotes even more of his time to painting, usually brilliantly colored abstractions whose bold lines evoke a sensation of motion and rhythm. But the center of life for Hayter and his wife, Désirée Morehead, is the atelier.

"At 80, he's still coming here, giving his life to the kids," said his longtime disciple Reddy. "It's easy to lose yourself in a commercial environment; when we come back to him, it's like coming back to ourselves."

Bracing for a Tough Season

By Sourou Melikian
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For the first time since the late 1950s, a French auctioneering group has mailed a fully illustrated catalog of a sale nearly two months ahead of time. On Oct. 5 and 6, the "Arctis library" and the bits and pieces picked up in an explorer's lifetime by Paul-Emile Victor will be sold by the Ader-Picard-Tajan team.

For French auctioneers, who have been lagging behind the British in their sales strategy, this is quite an achievement. Nor is it an isolated effort.

There are other signs that Paris auctioneers are going out of their way as never before to promote

secretary-general, Patrice Ziegler, who runs the show with only 40 employees, has so far made it possible to keep Drouot in the black. But, Ziegler gloomily concedes, should the turnover drop by only 10 percent from last season, "we would be to the red."

All together, price stabilization at a lower level — say possibly 10 to 20 percent below the peak prices of 1980-81 — seems likely for the better objects in traditional categories. The more exotic categories, such as, ancient Middle Eastern art, will go down faster unless dealers make a concerted effort to prevent this — or simply refrain from sending anything for sale. From the buyer's viewpoint, prospects seem good. He should have less to pay and more to choose from — if he has the cash, that is.

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AUCTIONS SALES

Sotheby's

London Zurich Geneva New York

Entries for the sales of

Fine Jewels

European Silver, Gold Boxes and Objects of Vertu,
Portrait Miniatures, Russian Works of Art and Fabergé,
Clocks, Watches, Scientific Instruments and Fine Wines

in Geneva, November 1982

Sotheby's experts Brigitte Blainge, Nicholas Rayner, Heinrich Spreti, Eleanor Thompson, Alidad Mahloujdi and Tina Millar will be visiting the following cities to examine items for inclusion in the above sales:

Fine Jewels

Amsterdam Friday 10th September
Brussels Thursday 9th and Friday 10th September
Copenhagen (Hotel King Frederik) Wednesday 13th September
Frankfurt/M. Wednesday 8th September
Hamburg Thursday 9th September
Munich Monday 6th and Tuesday 7th September
Paris Monday 13th to Thursday 16th September
Vienna Thursday 16th September

European Silver, Gold Boxes and Objects of Vertu,
Russian Works of Art and Fabergé
Brussels Thursday 14th and Wednesday 15th September
Copenhagen (Hotel King Frederik) Monday 30th August
Frankfurt Thursday 2nd September
Geneva Thursday 16th September
Hamburg Friday 3rd September
Munich Monday 9th and Friday 10th September
Paris Tuesday 7th and Wednesday 8th September
Stockholm Tuesday 31st and Wednesday 1st September
Vienna Monday 13th September
Zurich Thursday 16th September

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Brussels Monday 6th and Tuesday 7th September
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The Pastoral World Of Samuel Palmer

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In 1827, at age 22, Samuel Palmer left his native London to live in the village of Shoreham in Kent. Around him gathered a group of young disciples of William Blake who called themselves "The Ancients." They walked in the woods and fields by moonlight and held readings and discussions of poetry, theology and philosophy. And here Palmer created a sequence of pastoral paintings unequalled in the history of Western art. A major loan exhibition of 55 Palmer works from the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, including some of the best from the Shoreham period, is at Hazlitt, Gooden & Fox in London.

Palmer was an intense young man, steeped in English poetry, and a prodigy (he sold his first landscape from a group show when he was 14). While still in his teens he met the artist John Linnell — later to be his father-in-law — and, through Linnell, the mystic poet-artist Blake, the greatest influence on Palmer's life and work.

Starting from the premise that



Samuel Palmer's "Early Morning" (1825). Admetum Museum, Oxford

Lorrain (1600-1682), whose paintings are the great landscape painter needs only as much truth as is necessary to make the ideal preferable." Palmer evolved a mixed-media technique using pen and ink, gouache, gum arabic and varnish, which gives a freshness to his paintings, as though they had grown in nature without the intervention of a human hand.

The Ashmolean's Palmer collection is particularly rich in work from the Shoreham period. It includes a typical work from this time, "Early Morning," inspired by four lines from John Lydgate (though Palmer attributed them to Chaucer): "I rose alone and thought I had gone/ into the wode, to hear the bodes sing/ when that misty vapor was agone/ and clear and faire was the morn-

ing."

In 1835 Palmer moved back to London, and in 1837 he married Linnell's daughter Hannah and went off to Italy on a two-year working honeymoon. For the next 30 years he made worthy, sometimes beautiful, but orthodox watercolor landscapes.

Then, in the 1860s, inspiration came once more, this time from the pastoral poetry of Milton and Virgil. His chosen medium for this second flowering of his genius was the etching. These prints are well represented in the Ashmolean collection and therefore in the show. The prints are being sold in aid of the Friends of the Ashmolean.

** * *

One of the Old Masters who most inspired Palmer was Claude

and Nelson cultivate an outlaw image. They have become superstars by not following corporate rules.

Davis is famous for turning his back on the audience and for not playing encores. Nelson's stage manner can also be bizarre. He once canceled a show in Virginia, returning his \$57,000 advance, because he was insulted when the local sheriff threatened to have him arrested if he drank onstage.

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind.	897.23	894.74	892.54	894.74	+2.51
30 Util.	111.75	112.25	111.75	112.25	+0.50
30 Fin.	124.40	124.40	123.50	124.40	+0.90
30 Inv.	340.60	340.24	340.24	340.40	+0.16

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industries	127.20	126.70	126.50	-0.20
Utilities	55.50	55.50	55.50	-0.00
Finance	107.71	107.71	107.71	-0.00
Trans.	107.71	107.71	107.71	-0.00

Included in the sales figures.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Aug 21 200,000 Sales

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BUSINESS / FINANCE

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 28-29, 1982

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ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SILK

Yield Curves Are Turning Up, But the Fed Cannot Lie Down

NEW YORK — It looks increasingly as though the easing of monetary policy by the Federal Reserve and the passage of the tax bill by Congress have come in time to head off the most serious threat to the economy and financial system since the Great Depression.

The risks are not entirely gone. The inability of Mexico to service its \$3.1 billion of foreign debt is only the latest peril to American and other Western banks. The fall in crude oil prices, which ravaged Mexico, has also hurt U.S. petroleum producers and the financial institutions that have lent so heavily to them.

The glut in the world oil market compounded strains resulting from the struggle of the Fed and other central banks to bring inflation under control.

Strict reliance on slowing the growth of the money supply to check inflation has given the United States the most prolonged and intense siege of high interest rates in its history. A credit crisis threatens to bring down the whole house of cards.

Richard Hooey, chief economist of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Inc., has observed that there are three aspects of a credit crisis. The rate crunch, when interest rates soar; the risk crunch, when many companies are pushed to the brink of bankruptcy; or over it, and the availability of lines of credit.

We had not got to the availability of credit, but Mr. Hooey contends that the prolonged interest-rate crunch had set off a severe risk crunch. In recent symptoms, he notes, included the Drysdale affair; the failure of Penn Square, with major losses likely to unguaranteed depositors; the Banco Ambrosiano crisis in Italy; brief runs at solvent banks in Texas and Canada; large loan losses at some major money center banks; the widely publicized debt problems of such companies as Dome Petroleum, International Harvester and Alfa of Mexico, and the debt crises of Poland, Argentina, Romania and now Mexico.

The Fed's easing of monetary policy and its moves to push down interest rates had all the earmarks of a precautionary move to control the worsening risk crunch that was threatening to feed on itself, jeopardizing the solvency not only of recklessly run companies but also of innocent bystanders.

The main responsibility of a central bank is not to punish the guilty and reward the innocent but to safeguard the entire economic and financial system. Once it recognized the threat to the system, the Fed moved decisively to inject reserves into the banks and drive down interest rates.

That was the fundamental event that has produced the strong rally in the stock market. The ebullience on Wall Street has persisted after the burst of excitement Aug. 17 over the change in Henry Kaufman's forecast from rising to falling interest rates. That suggests it is much more than a knee-jerk reaction to a forecast.

The stock market is, most importantly, a prognosticator of future earnings, and the continued excitement in Wall Street reflects the growing expectation of economic recovery and improved profits in 1983.

The decline in interest rates has favorable implications not only for economic recovery but for a restructuring of corporate balance sheets to improve liquidity, important to the long-run health of business.

William N. Griggs and Leonard J. Sanow, top economists at J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust Co., note that the yield curve of financial assets of different maturities is now swinging to an upward slope, with short-term interest rates declining well below long-term rates. An upward sloping yield curve, they note, will encourage investors to go long in search of higher rates rather than being rewarded for staying short. Because the prime rate is tied to the movement of short rates, the cost of financing will go down, providing much needed relief to all businesses.

And the return of an upward sloping yield curve will help savings institutions by allowing them to attract savings at costs much closer, or even below, the rate they are earning on mortgages acquired several years ago when mortgage rates were much lower.

The economy is anything but out of the woods yet. The Fed has some tricky problems ahead; it cannot go on indefinitely feeding reserves to the system at a rate that would revive inflation, undermine the Fed's credibility and drive interest rates up again. At the same time, it must stand ready to deal with the remaining financial perils, international and domestic, that are a hangover from the huge debt accumulation and interest-rate squeeze of recent years.

So the Fed will soon have to moderate its infusion of reserves into the banking system while being prepared, at the threat of impending failures of nations or major institutions, to come to the rescue as the leader of last resort.

A hairbreadth rescue of the system may have occurred, but peace and quiet are not yet around the corner.

The New York Times

Manville Action Poses Legal Questions

By Tamar Lewin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Manville Corp.'s decision this week to file for protection from its creditors under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy laws was motivated as much by legal considerations as financial ones.

Manville said it was forced to file for bankruptcy to protect itself.

NEWS ANALYSIS

from thousands of legal claims by workers suffering from asbestos-related health problems.

The company took pains to say it was an otherwise viable corporation with no plans to cut back its operations.

It is a peculiar kind of bankruptcy, and one which raises a number of novel legal questions.

The act of filing a bankruptcy petition automatically stays all further proceedings in the 16,500 pending lawsuits against Manville, and puts off the 32,000 new asbestos suits Manville is forecasting.

More important, under the bankruptcy code passed in 1978, the bankruptcy court has the power to deal with all the potential liabilities Manville faces, whether or not the amount of the damages has been established.

Stephen Case, a New York lawyer who is representing Manville in the Chapter 11 proceeding, said, "Under the new code, we have the opportunity to address all the future claims at one time and treat them all fairly."

This would not have been possible under the old code, which didn't allow for the resolution of contingent liabilities of no specified amount."

Asbestos has for many years been the United States' number one product-liability problem and is a problem that shows no signs of going away.

Most lawyers who represent asbestos victims, however, think the bankruptcy courts are the wrong place to resolve that problem.

Robert Sweeney, a Cleveland lawyer who represents some 300 asbestos victims said, "I just don't think a company can walk into bankruptcy court with more than \$2 billion of assets and hundreds of millions of dollars worth of insurance coverage, and say, 'Your honor, please excuse me from these claims.'

Manville Sues Insurers for \$5 Billion

Reuters

SAN FRANCISCO — Manville said Friday its Johns-Manville Corp. subsidiary has filed suit in the San Francisco Superior Court seeking \$5 billion in punitive damages from a group of insurance companies it said have refused to honor their obligations under various liability policies covering asbestos disease and property-damage claims.

Manville said the failure to pay the claims "so damaged Johns-Manville's operations and cash flows and so strained Johns-Manville's financial resources" that the company was forced to file under bankruptcy laws. It said the actions seek to amend claims filed more than two years ago in which the company sought declaratory judgments, damages and other relief against all of its liability insurance carriers.

The action filed names more than two dozen insurance carriers. Among those listed in the action are Travelers Indemnity Co., a subsidiary of Travelers Corp., and Aetna Casualty & Surety Co., a unit of Aetna Life and Casualty.

"As a matter of equity, it just doesn't wash."

Ronald Motley, a Barnwell, S.C., lawyer who represents more than 3,000 asbestos victims, said the Chapter 11 filing is nothing more than a 11-day tactic.

"We're going to fight them tooth and nail," he said. "It's an absolute fraud."

The bankruptcy laws weren't set up to allow balloons for future problems. They've got plenty of insurance to pay these claims.

"Calculated Risk"

"This is a calculated risk on their part, though, because we're going to litigate their eligibility for Chapter 11, and for the first time, we're going to get a good look at their financial records."

"All they're trying to do is create a sympathetic climate in Congress to get the federal government to help them out and, meanwhile, put off paying the victims."

Some industry analysts, too, say Manville is likely to stay in Chapter 11 until Congress enacts some sort of legislation calling for the federal government to contribute to the asbestos claims.

Products liability lawyers seem to think the magnitude of the asbestos claims requires a new compensation mechanism, preferably one that sets a pattern for the handling of major occupational hazard problems that arise in the future.

Bankruptcy lawyers, on the other hand, said the Chapter 11 mechanism is a perfectly reasonable way to handle the asbestos claims.

Ronald Orr, a Los Angeles bankruptcy specialist, said, "I think this is a unique circumstance

tried just to establish damages. Then once the claims are established they could be treated like any other debt Manville owes."

Mr. Trost had a different view: "If the bankruptcy judge allows the cases to go forward, the Chapter 11 filing won't serve Manville's purpose, which I gather was to get rid of all the litigation costs that are dragging them down."

■ **Moves on Legislation**

Kenneth B. Noble of the New York Times reported from Washington:

Manville's action, industry observers said, could increase pressure on Congress to act on some form of legislation that would remove from the courts the thousands of lawsuits still pending.

but not an abuse of the bankruptcy system.

"If there's not enough money to satisfy everyone who may ultimately have a claim, the bankruptcy court is an appropriate place to apportion the damages, just as it is whenever creditors' claims exceed assets."

The asbestos bankruptcies raise a unique problem, though: if the bankruptcy judge orders all those with claims against Manville to come into court, and then consolidates and discharges those claims, what becomes of the victims who can not come forward because they do not yet know they have a lung disease?

Mr. Miller said Thursday, "It's a fairly ruthless act on the part of Manville to escape liability to a lot of injured and diseased workers problems. So far, however, the idea has garnered little support in Congress."

"We're in the process now of assessing whether we will try to move the legislation immediately so additional companies cannot escape liability."

Ronald Trost, a Los Angeles bankruptcy lawyer, said, "I know what I would try and do, which is create a settlement fund, to be administered for the benefit of future claimants."

"That's not the law, it would be an unusual way to deal with an unusual question."

Another question that must be resolved is the handling of all the pending suits.

Mr. Orr said, "Manville will probably want the suits to be moved into bankruptcy court and tried without a jury, on the theory that that would lead to lower awards."

"But it's not likely that the bankruptcy court will want to hear all those cases."

The plaintiffs will want to get the stay lifted so they can go forward in the courts where they filed their cases, and they could be allowed to go up to the point of judgment.

"It's possible that the bankruptcy judge will let those cases be

Italy Seeking Controls Over Vatican Finances

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

ROME — The forced liquidation of Banco Ambrosiano, the biggest bank collapse in Italy since World War II, has embarrassed the government and the central bank. But they have at least gained from it a useful weapon in continuing efforts to exercise tighter control over the Vatican's financial affairs, long a sore point.

Since the failure of Ambrosiano earlier this month, following the default of its Luxembourg subsidiary on \$400 million in loans, Italy has stepped up its negotiations with the Vatican.

The aim is twofold, according to officials of the Treasury Ministry and Banca d'Italia: to urge the Vatican to improve surveillance of its broad financial activities, particularly those of the Vatican's bank, and to accept greater cooperation with Italian banking authorities. The banking community here appears to be lending support to the Italian authorities.

A Sensitive Subject

The director of the Vatican bank is Archbishop Paul C. Marcinkus of Cicero, Ill. He has taken the unusual step of denying any impropriety in the Vatican's relationship with Banco Ambrosiano. The highest-ranking lay official is Luigi Menini, who has been investigating with Michele Sindona, the Italian financier now in jail in New York.

The case has also led to an unusual interview by Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican's secretary of state, with the Vatican.

The independence of the Vatican as an autonomous city-state within Italy was established in 1929 by the Lateran Treaty. Making changes, however limited, in the concordat that regulates much of the church's activity in Italy is a sensitive subject.

But, commented a senior official of Banca d'Italia recently, "the time has come for more clarity." He said that the two sides were "not close to any final decisions" but that the Vatican bank, Istituto per le Opere di Religione, was "operating as a foreign bank not located in Italy" and that there would have to be "direct separation of the two activities."

The main focus of Italy's concern is the export of capital. As a senior executive at one Milan bank put it, the central bank's efforts are an "attempt to close a large loophole that is evidently used to export capital."

Despite severe criticism of the central bank's handling of the Ambrosiano tangle from bankers in several other European countries, foreign bankers here generally give the Italian authorities high marks.

"The central bank can be terribly bureaucratic, but it has good control," commented a senior banker in Milan. Given the sensitivity of the issue, bankers would not be quoted by name.

Though many details remain unclear, one proposal by Italy has



Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican's secretary of state, and Luigi Menini, the highest ranking lay official of the Vatican bank.

Sergio Sestini/Keystone Young Associated Press

been to subject the Vatican's banking operations to reporting requirements and, at least in part, to Italian bank regulation. This would involve the creation of two institutions, one under Italian regulation for the Vatican's lira business, and a second offshore bank, and appropriate controls, for its foreign currency dealings. There are no currency controls now between Italy and the Vatican.

Following charges that the Vatican bore serious responsibility for Banco Ambrosiano's losses, Pope John Paul II ordered an unprecedented investigation of Vatican financial dealings by a three-member team of Canonists.

The Italian officials disclosed that their talks with Vatican representatives have included that team made up of Philippe de Wech, 71, former head of Switzerland's Union Bank; Joseph Brennan, 72, former chairman of the Emigrant Savings Bank in New York, and Carlo Ciruti, 69, the head of Italy's government holding company for telecommunications.

Nicther side has disclosed details of the talks, and Treasury Minister Beniamino Andreatta indicated in a recent interview that he did not expect an early conclusion. This, he said, would be a "drawn-out affair."

Second Major Scandal

The liquidation of Banco Ambrosiano is the second major financial scandal to envelop the Vatican bank in eight years — the first involved Mr. Sindona — and the case, according to sources here, has lent urgency to what officials said was a long-term goal of expanding the concordat into a full-fledged economic and financial convention with the Vatican.

The officials said Italy planned to present the Vatican with a list of grievances, ranging from reported involvement of the Vatican bank

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 7)

Wall Street Prices Decline Sharply; Dow Off 9 Points

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Share prices closed sharply lower Friday, although a small rally in late trading offset the losses.

Investors were taking profits on the stunning gains of the past two weeks and showing concern over signs that the decline in U.S. interest rates is ending, analysts said.

"The market is taking a breather right now," said Harvey Deutsch, an analyst at Purcell Graham. "It's really not much of a pullback and you should see some buying emerge on the weakness."

The Dow Jones industrial average ended with a decline of 8.94 points to 883.47 after being down about 12 points an hour before the close.

From Aug. 12, when the market hit its low for the year, through Thursday, when it reached its 1982 high, the industrial average ended with a gain of 115.49 points.

On Friday, however, declines led advances by around two to one. Volume totaled about 75 million shares. Though such volume normally would be considered very heavy, it was considerably below Thursday's record turnover of 137.3 million shares and was the lowest since Aug. 16, the day before the market exploded into a rally.

Total volume for the week did set a record, however, swelling to some 550 million shares. The previous record was set last week, when 455.14 million shares changed hands. Turnover exceeded 100 million shares every day this week except Friday.

Part of Friday's decline was traced to disappointment that the Federal Reserve cut its discount rate by only half a point late Thursday. Some analysts had been counting on a reduction of a full point in the central bank's rate for loans to commercial banks.

Analysts said the Fed's action was seen as a

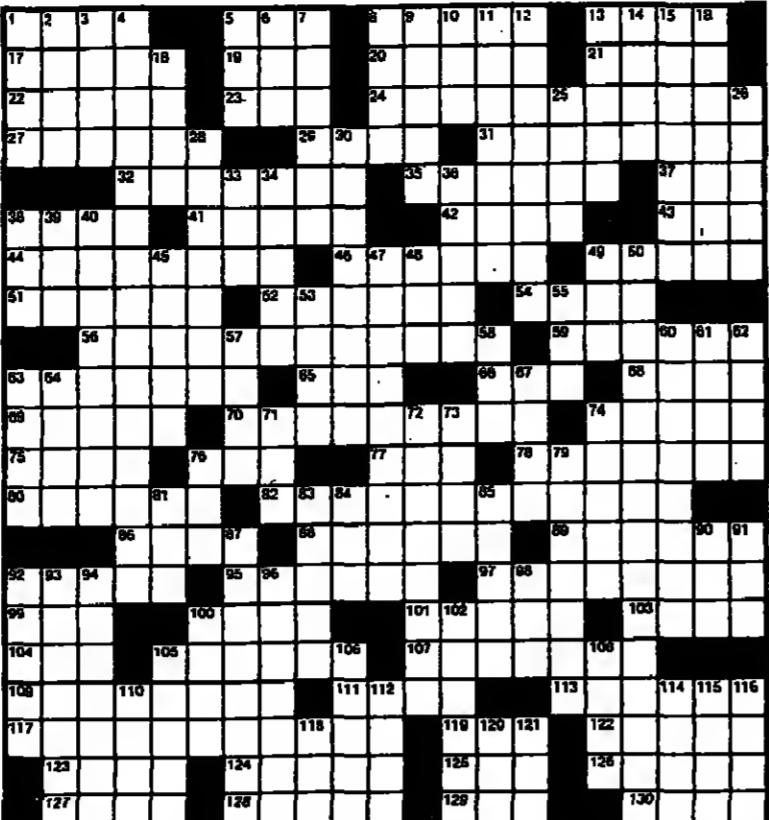
Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	52s	High	Low	Close	Prev.	12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	52s	High	Low	Close	Prev.
(Continued from Page 6)																			
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443 75 24000	1	12	2100	50	54	54	54	54	54	75	227	424	58	16	252	510	63	7340	302-1
444 75 24000	1	12	2100	50	54	54	54	54	54	75	227	424	58	16	252	510	63	7340	302-1
445 75 24000	1	12	2100	50	54	54	54	54	54	75	227	424	58	16	252	510	63	7340	302-1
446 75 24000	1	12	2100	50	54	54	54	54	54	75	227	424	58	16	252	510	63	7340	302-1
447 75 24000	1	12	2100	50	54	54	54	54	54	75	227	424	58	16	252	510	63	7340	302-1
448 75 24000	1	12	2100	50	54	54	54	54	54	75	227	424	58	16	252	510	63	7340	302-1
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Transport Tie-Up By Jim Page



DOWN

1 Darter
2 Mont Blanc,
3 He has his
4 Maneuvers
5 Grounded jets
6 Greenward
7 Eas-Brun great
8 Size of paper
9 Cather's "—
Lady"
10 "I Love—
York"
11 Aloof
12 Autato
13 Byron heroine
14 —European
15 A general in
178

DOWN

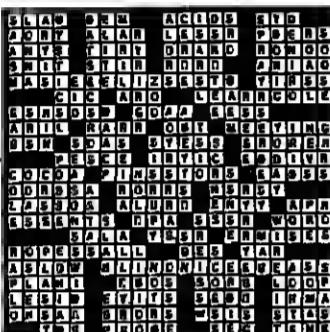
16 — non grata
17 Textile worker
18 Old man:
19 — pride
20 Maneuvers
21 — Stormy
22 Showers
23 — Fair
24 — Fair
25 — Overcast
26 — N.A.
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DOWN

50 Gets Hawks
51 Doves
52 Medieval tales
53 Musical
54 Old man:
55 Most lamblike
56 Queen Elizabeth's sis
57 Queen Elizabeth's sis
58 Bors, for one
59 Maid or cook
60 Ad infinitum
61 Geronimo Silvia
62 Kinsman
63 Queen Elizabeth's sis
64 Holiday's pal
65 Frogner Park
66 Freshwater
67 Sheep or swine
68 A-U-connection
69 Part of N.A.
70 Charm or poise

76 New locale:
77 Old Doves
78 Ornamental
79 Laps, perhaps
80 Old man:
81 Morse-code
82 Musical
83 Rows
84 Lat. epic
85 Seven: Comb.
86 — Fair
87 Pitchers who
88 Writer
89 Lafcadio
90 P.O. category
91 Pay follower
92 Holiday's pal
93 Vitamin C
94 — Fair
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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
ALGARVE	C	F	C	F
ALGIERS	21	27	21	27
AMSTERDAM	22	24	22	24
ANKARA	14	57	12	54
ATHENS	25	27	24	27
AUGUSTA	14	57	12	54
BANGKOK	24	53	26	57
BEIRUT	26	82	11	52
BELGRADE	27	82	11	52
BERLIN	27	82	11	52
BOSTON	22	79	16	51
BRUSSELS	26	82	11	52
BUCHAREST	27	81	17	53
BUDVOS ARIES	27	81	14	57
CAIRO	23	77	21	54
CAPE TOWN	24	75	18	54
CASABLANCA	32	73	19	54
CHICAGO	23	73	14	54
COPENHAGEN	17	57	11	52
COSTA DEL SOL	29	84	16	57
DAMASCUS	33	91	17	53
DUBLIN	14	61	7	45
EDINBURGH	20	84	14	57
FLORENCE	20	84	14	57
FRANKFURT	20	84	14	57
GENEVA	18	64	12	59
HANNOVER	17	63	10	52
HELSINKI	22	79	16	52
HONG KONG	22	99	26	79
HOUSTON	26	77	33	74
ISTANBUL	24	79	19	54
JERUSALEM	23	77	21	54
LAS PALMAS	23	77	21	54
LIMA	19	64	14	57
LISBON	25	77	15	52
LONDON	18	64	10	52

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

BOOKS

ITALIAN JOURNEY (1786-1788)

By Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. Translated from the German with an introduction by W.H. Auden and Elizabeth Mayer. 507 pp. \$15.50. North Point Press, 850 Talbot Ave., Berkeley, Calif. 94706.

Reviewed by John Leonard

AT THE age of 37, Goethe experienced what today would be called a "midlife crisis." He was already, in W.H. Auden's phrase, "an international tourist attraction," as a consequence of "The Sorrows of Young Werther." He had, almost by accident, spent 11 years in Weimar as a minister of state, inspecting the mines, superintending irrigation projects and seeing to it that the army had new uniforms. Suddenly, without the permission of his many friends, he went south on what was supposed to be a holiday and stayed away for two years. When he returned, he was no longer a politician.

"Italian Journey," is an interweaving of his letters and journal entries as "a fugitive from the north" who found himself "observing and breathing more freely under a blue sky." It is direct, good-humored, opinionated and engaging in every respect. This is Goethe the likable rather than the genius. If I have a bone to pick, it is that there must be something wrong with a man who spends a period of two years in Italy of which only three hours are devoted to Florence.

Away With Folly

But Goethe wasn't much interested in the Middle Ages or even the Renaissance. In Verona, he didn't bother to visit Juliet's tomb. In Venice, he had almost nothing to say about San Marco or the Doge's palace. All he seems to have seen in Assisi was the Temple of Minerva. He was hurrying to Rome, away from "Gothic follies" — "Our saints squatting on their stone brackets and piled one above the other in the Gothic style of decoration, or our pillars which look like tobacco pipes, our spiky little towers and our cast-iron flowers" — toward classical antiquity and balance. He sought the clear line and the sensuous feeling, and he found himself:

"In Rome I have found myself for the first time. For the first time I have been in harmony with myself, happy and reasonable." By the time we read these sentences, on page 482, we are prepared to believe him. He has been suspected, in northern Italy, of being an Austrian spy. He has faced arrest by the cranky tyrant of Messina for having failed to appear at dinner. He has loved and lost a blue-eyed young woman from Milan. He has climbed Vesuvius, sailed between Scylla and Charybdis, snatched "a noon nap on the papal throne," in the Sistine Chapel, given away a pine tree and tried without success to make a model of the human foot.

All this in his spare time. He is otherwise engaged in learning to draw, revising four of his unpublished plays, collecting chips of cooled lava and botanical samples, reading coins, posing for portraits and busts, studying comparative anatomy, discussing etymology and arguing the relative merits of Raphael and Michelangelo. He invents a system to tell time in late September from the ringing of bells in Verona, dreams up sanitation regulations for the "Beaver-Republic" of Venice and identifies, perhaps a trifle vainly, with Ulysses.

His approach is sometimes hilariously taxonomic. Thus, in a marvelous account of Naples, he seeks to dispel the illusion that most people there don't work by classifying all the workers according to category — porters, carriage drivers, sailors and chermen, beggars, garbage collectors, peddlers, errand boys — and attaching a little essay to each category. In an equally marvelous account of the Roman Carnival, to which he is unsympathetic, he does the same thing. The Corso, climate and clerical dress, the signal for complete license, masks, confetti and so on.

We ride with him on horseback, with a barrel of wine. We almost

found him on the rocks in a storm-tossed sea off Capri. We listen as he struggles to grasp "how Italians declaim their iambic hexadecasyllables." His visit to Sicily, with an artist friend to do the sketches in those days before Polaroid, is wonderful, and his essay on "Filippo Neri, the Humorous Saint" will charm the caps off your teeth. In Rome — where, for some who wanted to remain anonymous, went to an amazing number of dinner parties and theatrical productions — he was known as "the rare marmoset," and one understands why.

Barad Adjectives

This is not to say that Homer doesn't nod. Auden in his introduction points out Goethe's overreliance on "vague and banal" adjectives to express his emotional reactions, citing "beautiful," "important" and "valuable." I would add "superb," "inimitable" and "overwhelming." Here is one entry in its entirety:

"In the evening the Coloumn of Trajan. Seen from that height and at sunset, the Colosseum, with the Capitol close by, the Palatine and the city all around, it was a superb sight. It was getting late when I walked home slowly through the streets. The Piazza di Monte Cavallo with its obelisk is a remarkable

relic of the ancient world."

John Leonard

is on the staff of The New York Times.

Chinese Say Device

Invented to Speed

The Aging of Wine

United Press International

PEKING — If what the Chinese say is true, then to such immortal

winemaking names as Lafite, Latour and Margaux should be added the Qiqihar No. 5 Radio Factory in remote Heilongjiang province.

Technicians at the factory claim to have invented a process that speeds the aging process of wine. The English-language China Daily newspaper said the process accomplished in 12 minutes what eight years of bottle aging does for a good red wine.

"Wine storage creates problems," the China Daily observed. "First, there is a delay in marketing and thus in capital turnover. Second, there is the necessity for large warehouses and air-tight containers."

The Qiqihar No. 5 Radio Factory used a combination of a high-frequency radio wave, an ultrasonic sound wave and an ultraviolet light wave to drive out the unpleasant flavors produced by tannins in new wines, the newspaper said. It has been tested at two dozen wineries across China with "good results."

The China Daily said one of the aging devices costs \$10,000 to \$15,000 and is suitable for a medium-size winery. It did not say what types of wines were tested. China's grape wine is mostly heavy and sweet.

We ride with him on horseback, with a barrel of wine. We almost

found him on the rocks in a storm-tossed sea off Capri. We listen as he struggles to grasp "how Italians declaim their iambic hexadecasyllables." His visit to Sicily, with an artist friend to do the sketches in those days before Polaroid, is wonderful, and his essay on "Filippo Neri, the Humorous Saint" will charm the caps off your teeth. In Rome — where, for some who wanted to remain anonymous, went to an amazing number of dinner parties and theatrical productions — he was known as "the rare marmoset," and one understands why.

This is not to say that Homer doesn't nod. Auden in his introduction points out Goethe's overreliance on "vague and banal" adjectives to express his emotional reactions, citing "beautiful," "important" and "valuable." I would add "superb," "inimitable" and "overwhelming." Here is one entry in its entirety:

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SPORTS

Little Sailing for Top Seeds in U.S. OpenBy Neil Amdur
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John McEnroe, Jimmy Connors and Ivan Lendl, the top three seeded players in men's singles, face potentially troublesome opponents in the early rounds of the U.S. Open tennis championships, which start next Tuesday.

The top-seeded McEnroe, who will be seeking a fourth consecutive title, drew Tim Gullikson for his opening match at the National Tennis Center. McEnroe has won six of their seven previous matches, but Gullikson upset McEnroe in the round of 16 at Wimbledon in 1979. And McEnroe has a painful blister on his right foot that has hampered some of his preparations this week. McEnroe and Tim Gullikson have not played in almost two years, but last year, McEnroe beat Gullikson's twin brother, Tom, at Wimbledon and in the U.S. Open.

McEnroe's potential opponents this year after Tim Gullikson are Jay Lapidus, a hard-serving left-hander, who won a recent Grand Prix event in Vermont, Vince Van Patten, Mark Edmundson, Gene Mayer, Lendl or Jose-Luis Clerc and Connors.

Connors, the No. 2 seed, has a draw that could send him against Jeff Borowak, Hank Pfister, Jimmy Arias and Johan Kriek in his first four matches. But Connors, the Wimbledon champion, said earlier this week that he was hitting the ball as "solid as ever," despite a recent drubbing by Lendl, and could benefit in

the later rounds if McEnroe and Lendl meet in the semifinals. Connors has Guillermo Vilas and Tsvetana Gerulaitis to his half of the 128-player draw.

"It was flat," Connors said, when asked about his 6-1, 6-1 loss to Lendl in the semifinals of the recent Association of Tennis Professionals championships. "No excuses, I just was stale."

Lendl's path to the final is filled with potential potholes. Ramesh Krishnan of India is consistent enough to be an opening-round opponent, although he lacks enough power on hard courts and has lost twice to Lendl this year. After Krishnan looms Tim Mayotte, a Wimbledon semifinalist; Thierry Tulouze, Mats Wilander, and either Clerc or Yannick Noah, even before McEnroe or Connors.

Easy Path for Navratilova

The women's draw, also held Thursday at the Grand Hyatt Hotel in Manhattan, produced relatively clear sailing to the quarterfinals for top-seeded Martina Navratilova. Then there is a possible meeting with her doubles partner, Pam Shriver, seeded No. 7. If Navratilova is to win her first U.S. Open, however, along with the third leg of the Grand Slam and another \$500,000 in the Playoffs Challenge Series, she may have to beat Tracy Austin in the semifinals and either Chris Evert Lloyd or Andrea Jaeger in the final.

Austin, the defending champion, stopped Navratilova, 1-6, 7-6, 7-6, in last year's final.

The 19-year-old Californian has played only one tournament since Wimbledon and has the stiffest draw among the top women seeds, with such potential opponents as Catherine Tanvier, Beth Norton, Sabina Simmonds, Virginia Ruzici and Hana Mandlikova or Billie Jean King or route to the semifinals.

The notion that the women cannot produce enough stimulating matches to fill a 128-player draw could be dispelled this year. Event, seeded No. 2 and a five-time champion, drew Bonnie Gadsden, who is 17th in the latest Women's Tennis Association rankings, in the first round and then possibly Virginia Wade.

Mima Jausovec, No. 11, should be sufficiently challenged by Joanne Russell, who played well at Wimbledon in reaching the quarterfinals. Kirog, No. 12, will be greeted in her return to singles at the U.S. Open by Susan Mecasin, a steady baseliner. Among newcomers, Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia will bear watching in her first match with Ros Fairbank of South Africa.

A number of lively first-round men's matches should enhance the first few days of the tournament, which will offer a record \$1.5 million in purses. These include Wilander, the Swedish teen-ager who won the French Open, against Bill Scanlon, a streaky serve-and-volleyer; Noah versus Kevin Curran, a South African, who is always dangerous on hard courts; Clerc against Kim Warwick of Australia; Steve Denton vs. Henk Leconic, and Brian Teacher vs. John Sadri.



John McEnroe

Orioles Extend Streak By Downing Blue Jays

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BALTIMORE — Eddie Murray hit two home runs, including a grand slam, and Rich Dauer and Cal Ripken hit three-run blasts Thursday night, helping the Baltimore Orioles defeat the Toronto Blue Jays, 12-5, for their sixth straight triumph.

Murray's grand slam, his second of the year and the seventh by the Orioles, came batting left-handed off reliever Tom Schrom and highlighted an eight-run third

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

ning. It was Murray's 22d homer of the year, and it extended his hitting streak to nine games.

Murray hit his second homer of the game with one on in the eighth, this time from the right side of the plate to record his 19th RBI in his last nine games. Dauer, who opened the third with a walk, capped the eighth inning with his home run to left off Schrom.

Storm Davis (4-3) earned the victory by giving up six hits and striking out nine batters in seven innings of relief. Scott McGregor started for Baltimore but was forced to leave the game after only two batters with soreness in his left shoulder. It was the second straight game in which McGregor has failed to retire a batter.

Angels 10, Red Sox 1

Red Sox 4, Angels 3

In Boston, Dwight Evans homered in a four-run third inning and relieved Bob Stetton batted 6½ innings of four-hit shutout ball to help

Boston beat California, 4-3, for a split of their day-night doubleheader. In the afternoon game, California had 16 hits, including home runs by Brian Downing and Doug DeClensi, and Ken Forsch (11-9) won his 100th major league

game as the Angels routed the Red Sox, 10-1.

Yankees 7, Twins 2

In New York, Rick Cerone drove in two runs with a double and Lee Mazzilli scored three with a home run in a five-run fifth as New York beat Minnesota, 7-2. With New York trailing, 2-1, Jerry Mumphrey and Graig Nettles singled, and Roy Smalley sacrificed. Cerone lined a hit over the head of left-fielder Gary Ward to score Mumphrey and Nettles. Willie Randolph's single sent Cerone to third, and Mazzilli homered off Brad Havens (8-10) for a 6-2 lead.

Royals 5, Rangers 3

In Arlington, Texas, John Wathan's two-run single in the eighth helped Kansas City move into a tie with California for first place in the American League West by beating Texas, 5-3. Bud Black (4-4) allowed five hits, struck out three and walked two in seven innings. Dan Quisenberry finished and earned his 30th save of the season.

Mariners 5, Tigers 4

In Seattle, the Mariners ended a seven-game losing streak on Manny Castillo's homer in the eighth — his first in the majors — with a 5-4 victory over Detroit.

Expos 3, Astros 2

Expos 3, Astros 3

In the National League, in Montreal, Gary Carter hit his second two-run homer of the game with one out in the eighth inning to give Montreal a 5-3 victory over Houston and a sweep of their twin-night doubleheader. In the opener, Andre Dawson's two-out single in the eighth inning scored Bryan Little from second base and gave the Expos a 3-2 triumph. Jeff Reardon, pitching in relief, posted victories in both games.

Henderson Ties Theft Record

The Associated Press

MILWAUKEE — Rickey Henderson of the Oakland A's tied Lou Brock's eight-year-old record for stolen bases in a season Thursday night by stealing his 118th base of the year in the first inning of a game against the Milwaukee Brewers.

Henderson led off the game with a sharp single to center field on a 1-1 pitch. The Brewer pitcher, Mike Caldwell, had a 1-2 count on Dwayne Murphy when he seemed to have picked Henderson off first. But Henderson raced for second base and beat the throw from first baseman Cecil Cooper to shortstop Robin Yount.

He then advanced to third on a grounder to second by Murphy and scored on a grounder to short by Davey Lopes. Caldwell later retired in his last three plate appearances of the night.

After tying the record, Henderson received a standing ovation from the crowd of more than 25,000 and he tipped his cap to the crowd. But the fans cheered even louder when Gorman Thomas hit two homers and drove in five runs to lead the Brewers to a 10-3 victory over the A's.

Kuhn Suspends Wiggins for 30 Days

United Press International

NEW YORK — Bowie Kuhn, the baseball commissioner, imposed a 30-day suspension without pay Friday on Alan Wiggins of the San Diego Padres for his involvement with cocaine.

The commissioner also placed Wiggins on probation until completion of a drug rehabilitation and diversion programs. He warned Wiggins that any future involvement with illegal drugs could jeopardize his baseball career.

Wiggins' arrest on July 21 in San Diego on a charge of possession of cocaine.

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ART BUCHWALD

Nude Beachhead

WASHINGTON — A bunch of us were sitting around a lobster pot on South Succotash Island, talking about what they had done to the Russian diplomats in Glen Cove, Long Island. It seems the good people of Glen Cove decided to ban the Communists from the tennis courts, the golf courses and the beaches.



In retaliation the Kremlin made Russian tennis courts, golf courses and beaches off limits to U.S. diplomats. The question was raised: Were the people of South Succotash Island willing to support the citizens of Glen Cove in putting the screws on the Russians?

David Stern said, "We owe it to the people of Long Island. If a Soviet diplomat calls any of us and wants a tennis game, we tell him, 'Not until you get out of Afghanistan.'"

"I don't play tennis," said George Stevens.

"You're a golfer. Don't tell of any Russians."

"I don't know any Russians who play golf," he protested.

"Find one and refuse to play with him," Hawke said. "You owe it to Poland."

Danny Brustein, who is a big Winston Churchill fan, said, "We can fight them on the tennis courts and we can fight them on the golf courses, but we can't fight them on the beaches."

This was a good question because, for one thing, there aren't that many public beaches on South Succotash Island, and people who

FBI Recovers a Renoir Stolen in '81 in Florida

The Associated Press

BOSTON — A Renoir oil painting that was stolen from an art gallery in Palm Beach, Fla., early last year has been seized by the FBI, agents say. The painting, titled "Paysage, dit de Neige," was valued at \$200,000.

The Renoir was recovered after it was offered as collateral earlier this year for a \$20,000 loan at a suburban bank near here, an FBI spokesman said Thursday.

own private ones spend all their time keeping the rest of us off their sand. For another, while it's easy to spot a Soviet diplomat when he's on a tennis court (he always wears a hammer and sickle on his shirt) or on a golf course (he flies a Soviet flag on his golf cart), it's hard to spot one on a beach in a bathing suit.

It's even tougher to spot one on the nude beach where most of us who don't own private footage are forced to go.

Styron suggested that we put up a large sign, "No Nude Bathing Permitted Unless You Believe in God."

"I don't trust the Russians," said Rappaport. "If they don't honor the Helsinki accords, why would they honor a 'no bathing' sign?"

"He's right," said Payette. "It's unenforceable. I couldn't tell a naked Soviet diplomat from a member of the Moral Majority."

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"There is a way," said Fain Hackney. "A Soviet diplomat is always given up painting pictures 15 years ago and has turned to more cosmic approaches to art, such as burying haikus, chaining trees and hunting about for intelligible explanations of what she's doing."

At the southern end of Manhattan, she sought a contrast and God knows, found it.

"After 300 years of the buildings intruding on the fields, the fields are intruding on the buildings," she said. She managed a \$10,000 grant from Public Art Fund, a private foundation endowed by a lover of civic art, which goes in for things like murals on warehouse walls. Many truckloads of topsoil were hauled to the plot and spread two inches deep.

The land was so poor that not even weeds seemed to grow on it, and the winds from the west are ferocious.

"You're always thinking of yourself," I yelled at him. "The people of Glen Cove have sent a signal to the Kremlin, and we don't support them. Brezhnev won't freeze his missiles."

"What about our diplomats in the Soviet Union," Electron said. "If they can't go swimming outside of Moscow, what kind of summer are they going to have?"

"We'll make it up to them when they come back on home leave by letting them swim at Jackie O's beach," Stern said.

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Thompson suggested, "Let's get off a cable to the Soviet Embassy in Washington."

"Just when you thought it was safe to go back in the water, we've decided you can't swim at our nude beach."

On Aug. 19, 1982, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

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"There is a way," said Fain Hackney. "A Soviet diplomat is always given up painting pictures 15 years ago and has turned to more cosmic approaches to art, such as burying haikus, chaining trees and hunting about for intelligible explanations of what she's doing."

At the southern end of Manhattan, she sought a contrast and God knows, found it.

"After 300 years of the buildings intruding on the fields, the fields are intruding on the buildings," she said. She managed a \$10,000 grant from Public Art Fund, a private foundation endowed by a lover of civic art, which goes in for things like murals on warehouse walls. Many truckloads of topsoil were hauled to the plot and spread two inches deep.

The land was so poor that not even weeds seemed to grow on it, and the winds from the west are ferocious.

"You're always thinking of yourself," I yelled at him. "The people of Glen Cove have sent a signal to the Kremlin, and we don't support them. Brezhnev won't freeze his missiles."

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